



Attack on police termed 'pogrom,' 25 injured

Violent clashes in Beit Jann land dispute

By DAVID RUDGE
Jerusalem Post Reporter

MT. MERON. — Twenty-three police and Border Police and two Nature Reserve Authority rangers were injured here yesterday in violent clashes with residents of the Druze village of Beit Jann.

Twenty vehicles belonging to the police and the NRA were badly damaged, half of them completely wrecked, in the angry encounter.

An NRA warden, Alon Galili, was still in the hospital last night with head and facial injuries.

Describing the incident as a "pog-

rom," Northern District Police Commander Nitzav Levi Shaul said at the scene that he regarded the attack on the police as a very grave incident.

"We cannot allow this sort of thing to pass unanswered," he declared.

"I am very sorry that the residents of Beit Jann did not show any common sense. They behaved like fanatics, attacking friends and family who served in the police and Border Police."

The trouble flared up after scores of police escorted Nature Reserve Authority wardens to the site of an

illegal tent encampment erected by Beit Jann villagers in the heart of the Mt. Meron nature sanctuary.

The camp was established by the

Contrasting accounts

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residents some three weeks ago to press their demands for the return of some 12,000 dunams of land in the reserve to which they claim ownership.

The villagers have been on strike

for nearly three months, shutting down municipal services and keeping nearly 2,000 children out of school.

The government has agreed to release to their control some of the disputed land, but the Druze are demanding jurisdiction over all of it.

When the convoy of police and NRA vehicles arrived at the camp yesterday morning they found only a few villagers at the site. According to the police, they intervened to prevent an outbreak of violence, and then proceeded to dismantle the seven tents on the camp.

They had loaded the equipment and were several kilometres away from the camp when hundreds of angry villagers in dozens of tractors, jeeps and private cars cut across their path.

Police reported that the irate residents started throwing stones and then attacked them with knives, steel chains and wooden clubs.

Shaul said that prior to yesterday's operation intensive negotiations had been conducted with Beit Jann residents, through the auspices of spiritual leader Sheikh Amin Tarif, to

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Day-long skirmish as attackers battle from seized UN post

Five Shi'ite gunmen slain

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT
Post Defence Reporter

TEL AVIV. — At least five Shi'ite gunmen were killed yesterday in the course of day-long skirmishing on the northern perimeter of the security zone in South Lebanon. The fighting involved the IDF, the South Lebanese Army and Hizbullah fighters.

IAF helicopter gunships and IDF artillery were brought into action. The Shi'ites replied with RPG, mortar and machinegun fire. During the fighting, armed Shi'ites forcibly entered a Unifil position and, according to IDF sources, fired from there.

No IDF soldiers were hurt in the clashes which took place in the area of Ya'atar, some seven kilometres north of Shtulla in Galilee. But early yesterday a news agency report from Tyre said that an IDF soldier was slightly wounded when his vehicle hit a mine in the Kantara area.

The intermittent fighting in the Ya'atar area lasted some 13 hours. It began at 8.30 a.m. when an IDF force, searching the area north of the security zone for terrorists and Katyusha launching sites, detected a terrorist squad and opened fire, an IDF source said.

Half an hour later six or seven armed men, evidently Hizbullah

gunmen, opened RPG and rifle fire at an SLA position. The IDF located the attackers at a distance of several hundred metres and opened fire, the gunmen fleeing to a Nepalese Unifil position.

Within 10 to 15 minutes two helicopter gunships appeared overhead. The incidents then escalated as reinforcements from the Hizbullah and possibly also the Amal Shi'ite organization arrived on the scene to lend support. According to sources in South Lebanon, between 150 and 200 gunmen were involved in the shooting, letting off an RPG and machinegun barrage at the helicopters. The pilots fired back with missiles and cannons; IDF, and apparently SLA, artillery shelled the area.

At 3 p.m. the fighting moved to a hilltop some two to three kilometres west of Ya'atar. The IDF detected a "large terrorist squad," opened fire and killed five of the men. The others apparently fled, military sources said.

As IDF searches continued, troops came under occasional light arms fire from near the Unifil Nepalese position between Ya'atar and Kafra.

Military sources in the Northern Command said later they "viewed gravely" the fact that Unifil had

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



Eight-year-old Adi Moses at the funeral yesterday of her brother, Tal. The children's mother, Ofra Moses, died in the petrol bomb attack last April when the family was injured. See P.2. (M. Daniel/Media)

Fresh scheme for frozen bank shares

By AVI TEMKIN
Post Economic Reporter

In a bid to stem a tide of money from flooding the economy next October, the Treasury yesterday unveiled a scheme to entice the holders of some NIS 2 billion in bank shares maturing then to keep them for two more years.

Under the plan, the currently non-tradable securities would be permitted to be bought and sold through October 1989. To top up the money entering the economy from these shares that are redeemed on schedule next October, the Finance Ministry said it would offer a special one-time savings scheme.

The plan will make the "arrangement" bank shares a very liquid, high-yield asset.

The NIS 2b. in shares, which are held by some 220,000 investors, are part of a scheme launched by the Treasury in 1983. Share holders could elect to "freeze" their shares in special savings accounts for four or six years, instead of the usual five years stipulated in the bank shares arrangement.

The holders were offered a higher yield than regular arrangement shares had in return for their agreeing to keep the shares for an additional year. But holders gave up the right to trade them on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange. The six-year frozen shares are due now to be

redeemed on October 31, 1989 at \$1.34 for every \$1 they were worth in October 1983, just before the share market crash that prompted the whole scheme.

The four-year share holders are due to receive next October only \$1.12 for every dollar's worth of shares they held in October 1983.

Holders of shares using this option will have to notify their bank about their decision between August 15 and October 20. Those who do not declare their intentions will automatically continue in the scheme, but will able, as a result of the changes announced by the Treasury yesterday, to sell their shares on the stock exchange at the market price.

The Treasury plan was detailed yesterday by Deputy Finance Minister Adi Amoral and Capital Markets Commissioner Yehuda Drori, who said they were confident at least some of the holders of non-tradable bank's shares would opt to wait for two more years before cashing in their shares.

Drori said the difference between \$1.12 in October 1987 and \$1.34 in October 1989 was equivalent to a dollar-linked yield of 9.5 per cent a year. In addition, he said, the Treasury is also examining the possibility of extending a guarantee of a minimum value to those shares, to convince holders of banks' shares fear-

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New ideas on Lavi cost cuts

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT
and BRADLEY BURSTON
Jerusalem Post Reporters

TEL AVIV. — The Israeli Aircraft Industries yesterday presented the Defence Ministry with new ideas for cutting the cost of the Lavi project. The ideas are to be examined today at a meeting of the industry's managers and senior ministry officials including Director General David Ivri.

Ivri, a former Air Force Commander and Chairman of the IAI's Board of Directors, is a staunch supporter of the expensive programme. He is expected to help the IAI devise a plan to win cabinet support for the plan.

Speaking in Yeroham yesterday, Vice Premier Shimon Peres said that a way may be found to continue with the Lavi project. Peres was asked whether his position on the Lavi might place him in a rival camp to that of Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin.

"First of all, we have decided that every member of the government will make his own decision on the matter," he said. "I would very much not like to see this turn into a partisan issue, but I certainly support the defence minister's position on the defence budget."

Peres cautioned against hopes for

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'No water project if Arab rights aren't guaranteed'

By JOEL GREENBERG

Work on a controversial Israeli water-drilling project near Bethlehem will begin only if Arab water rights in the area are guaranteed in a legally binding contract, Coordinator of Activities in the Territories Shmuel Goren said yesterday.

"If Arab rights are harmed, we will not allow this project to get underway," Goren told reporters in Tel Aviv in his first public comments on the scheme, which is to pump water mostly to Jerusalem and Jewish settlements.

Goren confirmed details of the project reported in *The Jerusalem Post* and conceded that the deep drilling scheme could deplete wells serving Arab communities in the area. However, he reiterated the conditions set by the Judea and Samaria Civil Administration for final approval of the project, which was recently approved in principle

by Defence Minister Rabin in a meeting with Goren.

"We will enter negotiations on the scheme on condition that Arab rights are not infringed on in any way," Goren said. He said the Civil Administration would demand compensation for Arab communities if their water rates increase as a result of the project.

Goren said legal experts from the defence ministry and the water commissioner were currently negotiating the terms, and that legal representatives of the Mekorot company, which is to distribute the water pumped by the project, have also participated in the discussions.

Goren said U.S. officials had contacted his office about the project, but that a complete explanation must wait for final details to be worked out. Arab mayors in the Bethlehem area had not been offi-

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Debate due on SA trade curbs

Post Diplomatic Correspondent

The inner cabinet is due tomorrow to discuss a set of proposals to curb Israeli trade with South Africa.

The proposals were submitted to the Prime Minister's Office a month ago by a team headed by Foreign Ministry Political Director General Yossi Beilin, who was empowered by the inner cabinet to review possible Israeli sanctions against South Africa last March.

At the meeting, the inner cabinet decided to generally "lower the profile" of Israeli-South African relations and to desist from entering into any new defence contracts with Pretoria (while continuing to honour existing contracts).

Foreign Minister Peres, backed by Beilin, pressed for the imposition of selected economic sanctions as well, and the matter was referred to the committee headed by Beilin for specific recommendations.

Ya'acov Friedler adds from Haifa: U.S. ambassador Thomas Pickering said that the report that Israel was considering additional sanctions against South Africa would help Israel's case in the U.S. The initial sanctions had been "very well received," he noted.



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Coalition confrontation on three issues

By ASHER WALLFISH
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

The Alignment and Likud were locked in a coalition confrontation last night over three controversial legislative proposals, two of them affecting conversion procedures, and the third a proposal to grant clemency to the members of the Jewish anti-terror underground who are still serving their prison terms.

The Alignment told the Likud that by its insistence on letting the three proposals come up, it was violating

the coalition agreement.

The confrontation was all the more dramatic since the Knesset appears to be tied around 58 against 58, over the two amendments introduced by the Orthodox parties. All MKs now abroad have been cabled to return by Wednesday morning.

It was far from clear last night whether the amendment to the Law of Return and the amendment to the Change of Religious Ordinance will come up in the plenum tomorrow as the Orthodox factions have deman-

ded. Nor was it clear whether the clemency proposals would come up. The Likud said that the two proposals about conversions were initiated outside the coalition and hence could not be kept off the agenda. The clemency proposal was a question of conscience which cut across party lines, the Likud claimed.

Veteran parliamentary observers reminded reporters last night that more coalitions in this country have foundered on the shoals of religious

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'European targets open to terrorists'

Jerusalem Post Correspondent and JTA

LONDON. — Terrorist groups will soon have easy access to targets all over Europe, unless a cooperation treaty to combat the menace is reached, the European Police Federation stated yesterday. Its president, Peter Tanner, launched a bid for an urgent anti-terror pact. "The lowering of frontier barriers across Europe is now only five years away, and the way things are going there will be no treaty on terrorism and the flood gates will be open for terrorists to travel at will," Tanner said.

Wanted Arab terrorist Abu Nidal planned to pass through Athens airport 16 days ago but changed his plans when the Greeks let it be known that they would not let him through, according to a usually well-informed weekly.

The satirical paper *Prto Pontikipp* reported that when the Greek authorities heard that Abu Nidal (whose real

name is Sabri el-Banna) intended to pass through the capital, they let it be known they would not allow him to do so. Abu Nidal then changed his plans and travelled to Vienna via Cyprus, according to the paper.

These events are said to be behind the visit last month of U.S. Ambassador Robert Keeley to Greek Foreign Minister Karolos Papoulias. The American envoy told the foreign minister that according to American intelligence, Greece had an agreement with Arab terrorist groups, allowing them to pass through Greece in transit in return for which the Arabs would refrain from any terror on Greek soil. Keeley reportedly specifically mentioned Abu Nidal.

According to the paper, Greek authorities had information from Israeli and German sources that Abu Nidal planned to attack a synagogue in Athens but Jewish sources in Athens deny this.

The weather at major Swissair destinations

	6.7.87	MIN.	MAX.	
AMSTERDAM	14	8	21	Clear
BRUSSELS	11	5	18	Clear
BUDAPEST	11	5	18	Clear
CHICAGO	7	4	10	Clear
COPENHAGEN	11	5	18	Clear
FRANKFURT	11	5	18	Clear
GENEVA	11	5	18	Clear
Helsinki	12	6	19	Clear
HONGKONG	27	21	33	Clear
Johannesburg	4	2	6	Clear
Lisbon	18	12	24	Clear
LONDON	17	11	23	Cloudy
MADRID	18	12	24	Clear
MONTREAL	15	9	21	Clear
NEW YORK	15	9	21	Cloudy
OSLO	15	9	21	Clear
PARIS	15	9	21	Clear
RIO DE JANEIRO	15	9	21	Clear
Sao Paulo	15	9	21	Clear
STOCKHOLM	15	9	21	Clear
TOKYO	19	13	25	Clear
TORONTO	14	8	20	Clear
VIENNA	14	8	20	Clear
ZURICH	13	7	19	Starry

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THE WEATHER

Forecast: Continued mild temperatures.

	Yesterday's	Today's
Jerusalem	50	17-26
Golan	67	16-27
Nahariya	74	22-28
Safed	74	22-28
Haifa Port	64	20-29
Tiberias	46	22-33
Nazareth	53	22-30
Afula	51	18-28
Shomron	51	18-28
Tel Aviv	61	22-29
B-G Airport	55	20-29
Jericho	43	22-35
Gaza	70	22-28
Beersheba	45	21-30
Eilat	27	26-38

Civil servants begin work at 10 tomorrow

By JEFF BLACK
For The Jerusalem Post
The Civil Servants Union announced yesterday that all government officials will begin work tomorrow at 10 a.m. instead of the normal starting time of 7.30, as the first stage in the union's labour dispute with the Treasury.

The dispute follows the Treasury's refusal to agree to the union's demand for separate wage negotiations in place of the collective wage talks between the Treasury and the Histadrut's trade union department.

Civil Servants Union officials said yesterday that there was no connection between the timing of the announcement and the fact that Finance Minister Moshe Nissim is scheduled to meet this afternoon with Histadrut Secretary-General Yisrael Kessar.

Gad Alon, 49, Shenkar head

Jerusalem Post Reporter
Prof. Gad Alon, president of Shenkar College of Textile Technology and Fashion in Ramat Gan, died Sunday. He was 49 years old.

When he was elected president 11 years ago, Alon became the youngest president of any academic institution in the country.

An outstanding research worker, Alon held degrees in physics, mechanical engineering and textile technology. He is survived by his wife Liora, two sons and a daughter.

Petrol bomb at Kalkilya

A petrol bomb was thrown last night at an Israeli car driving on the main road near Kalkilya. No one was injured and no damage was caused.

HOME NEWS

SECOND EDITION

Holocaust memorial at Western Wall

Jerusalem files suit against Goren

By ANDY COURT
The Jerusalem Municipality took former Ashkenazi Chief Rabbi Shlomo Goren to court yesterday to force him to take down the Ya'akov Agam Holocaust memorial erected on the roof of his Idra religious institute overlooking the Western Wall.

Goren condemned the city's move as "a blatantly anti-semitic act stemming from hatred of religion" and claimed that it would "arouse Jews throughout the world."

But municipality officials responded that Goren was using public sensitivity towards the Holocaust to cover up the fact that he was breaking the law by not obtaining a building permit from the city.

"If someone had to build a memorial to the Holocaust at the Western Wall, I would have thought that they would consult Yad Vashem and the Education Ministry, and I don't know who else," said Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek. "Rabbi Goren wasn't authorized to establish, for all the Jewish people, a memorial to the six million."

"Why him and not everyone else who has a building surrounding the Western Wall as well?" Kollek asked.

As a city hall lawyer filed a charge sheet and a request for an early hearing in the Local Affairs court (formerly called Municipality Court) in Jerusalem yesterday, the event assumed more hyperbolic proportions.

Goren was quoted by a newspaper a few days ago as saying that he would take the memorial down only when the Holy Temple is rebuilt, at which time it would be passed from the roof to the roof of the Temple itself.

The charge sheet filed by the city says that Goren did not get a permit from the local planning committee and built something that deviates from the plan approved for the Jewish Quarter of the Old City. Goren's position is that one does not need a permit to put up a memorial, and that five weeks before the dedication of the memorial, Kollek gave his approval for the project without so

much as mentioning the need to get a permit. Goren also charged discrimination. The memorial known as "Sabra and Shatila," which the Moslem Waft has erected on the Temple Mount area does not have a permit either, but the city has not taken them to court, he said. Kollek responded that the memorial was very small in comparison to Goren's memorial, and situated in a place where very few Jews ever see it.

The Idra Yeshiva roof was dedicated April 22 in the presence of Kollek, Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, and Prime Minister Shamir.

Incorporating jets of fire and water, the memorial has six torches, six Stars of David seemingly suspended above them, and the letters of the Hebrew word Yizkor (remembrance) between the stars.

A consortium of environmental and public art groups has attacked the memorial on legal and aesthetic grounds. Critics say that the Western Wall area is itself a memorial to the six million and does not require any embellishment.

Likud MK calls Ze'evi idea 'negative message'

Post Knesset Correspondent

Likud MK Dan Meridor said yesterday that the ideology of the Herut movement, as inspired by the founder of Revisionist Zionism, Ze'ev Jabotinsky, ruled out the concept of forcible transfer of Arabs from Eretz Yisrael to countries beyond its borders.

Speaking in the Likud faction executive, Meridor said that the remarks last week by Aluf (Res.) Rehavam Ze'evi (Gandhi) about transfer of Arabs as a possible solution to the Israeli-Arab dispute were "a negative message."

Meridor said however, that he favoured the deportation of West Bank Arabs who incited to terror.

Meir Cohen-Avidov protested against the policy of permitting family reunions on the West Bank and claimed that over the past 12 months, 7,000 Arabs had received permission to return to the West Bank under the family reunion arrangements.

Uriel Lynn said that instead of Jews settling on the West Bank, the West Bank Arabs were coming to work and often to dwell inside the old green line. The presence of West Bank Arabs living in Israel as migrant workers without a proper social and environmental framework merely engendered friction with Jews. This leads to crime and unemployment for Jewish bread-winners, Lynn warned.

Vigal Cohen said the only way to combat terror was for more Jews to settle on the West Bank.

Tim reported from Tel Aviv that members of the Citizens Rights Movement demonstrated outside the Haaretz Museum, where Ze'evi is director. They held aloft signs reading "Transfer Gandhi out of the Museum" and "Gandhi, the Racist General." A demonstrators' leader said: "It is inconceivable that a person expressing racist attitudes should remain at the head of a cultural and educational institution."

Wilner: China not ready to establish relations

BEIJING. - Visiting Israeli Communist Party leader Meir Wilner said yesterday that China was not ready to establish diplomatic relations with Israel, but that moves towards a Middle East peace conference could soften Beijing's attitude.

China would regard any Israeli agreement to let the PLO and permanent members of the UN Security Council take part in the conference as "a sign of the beginning of a change in Israeli policy," Wilner said.

China recognizes Israel's right to exist but maintains a diplomatic

boycott because of Israel's occupation of territory, Wilner told a press conference.

Wilner told the press that he had "no concrete information" on reported trade and military ties between Israel and China, but in response to a question on whether he came on an Israeli passport, Wilner said "yes" and that "some Israelis work here in China with Israeli passports."

Ha'aretz reported yesterday that Wilner and George Toubi were received by the Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping.

Ramat Amidar incident 'a warning'

By DVORAH GETZLER

The violence at Ramat Amidar has brought to the fore a social and educational problem of the first magnitude, Police Minister Haim Bar-Lev said in the Knesset plenum yesterday.

Bar-Lev was responding to a debate begun last week, with motions presented by almost all political parties, on attacks by Jews against Arabs renting apartments in the Ramat Gan suburb.

Noting that there were four minors among the 10 persons arrested after what the Likud's Michael Eitan described as a "pogrom," Bar-Lev said that unless the incident served as a warning, there would be no one to blame if violence became an integral part of life in this country.

All the police could do, said Bar-Lev, was to act after it had something to take action about. Everything else was up to society at large.

To see recent incidents in Ramat

Amidar and nearby Ganei Tikva out of their social context was a cardinal error, said Bar-Lev.

Border Policemen recently abused and humiliated Arab workers at the Continental Hotel in Tel Aviv for three nights running. CRM MK Ran Cohen charged yesterday in a complaint filed with the police inspector general.

Cohen, who had heard reports of the beatings, has collected the testimonies of the hotel owner and the nine Arabs, who had work permits and permission to stay in Tel Aviv overnight. Seven of the workers are from Gaza and Jenin, and two are Israeli Arabs from Umm-al-Fahm. Cohen also has doctors' reports corroborating the workers' complaints, Israel Radio said.

Several Border Policemen reportedly broke into the hotel room where the nine were staying, beat and threatened them and returned again two more nights, Cohen charged.



The windows of a Nature Reserves Authority van were shattered yesterday in the clash. (Yonatan Kishon, courtesy of Hadashot)

BEIT JANN

(Continued from Page One)

resolve the problem peacefully.

But no solution was forthcoming and the police, under pressure from the NRA, decided to move in and dismantle the illegal camp.

Shaul said the camp was attacked by hundreds of villagers.

NRA Director-General Uri Baidats, who himself was in the camp, warned that the land issue was extremely important, even more so than the Lavi fighter and the international peace conference.

"The battle for the land of Israel is taking place here," said Baidats. "If we cannot enforce the law we will lose the land beneath our feet."

Residents of Beit Jann however laid the blame for yesterday's violence at the police's door.

They maintained that they had been given assurances that no steps would be taken to dismantle the camp without prior consultation with them.

Samir Wabbeh, the local councilman in charge of education, also accused the government of being partially responsible for not resolving the land dispute, three months after the strike in the village started.

He categorically denied reports that Druse residents shouted anti-Israel slogans and "death to the

Jews." He said that until now there had been no trouble with the police.

"Our struggle is aimed at regaining our land, but it is not a nationalistic fight against the State of Israel or the Jews," said Wabbeh, himself an ex-IDF officer.

Yesterday afternoon residents of Beit Jann reestablished the tent camp on exactly the same spot. And there were reports that over 1,000 villagers were encamped there.

The police will not stand by idle in the face of any transgressions against the law, anywhere in the country, Police Minister Haim Bar-Lev told the Knesset yesterday, reacting to clashes earlier in the day with Beit Jann villagers.

Democratic Front for Peace and Equality MK Tewfik Toubi claimed that "tens" of villagers had been hurt in the fracas, some seriously.

The police, said Bar-Lev, who ignored Toubi's claim, were not interested in clashing with the public. But they were determined that law and public order be upheld.

Bar-Lev appealed to the village leaders and to the youth - who have been activists in the struggle to hold on to what Toubi said was village land essential for Beit Jann's future - to keep the peace and observe the law.

IDF officers face trial over absence of guards

TEL AVIV. - A sgan-aluf and two junior officers are to be tried for failing to report the absence of guards at a military installation in the West Bank.

In May of this year the sgan-aluf decided not to assign guards to the site - an unmanned installation near a settlement - because he was short of reservists.

He did not inform his superiors of

his decision nor did two officers who were responsible for reporting on the situation.

About a week later a military team visited the site, saw the locked gate and crates of food but no guards.

The events would have been forgotten if not for an Israel Radio reporter who last week reported that the site was deserted.

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Young 'real hero' of Moses family is laid to rest

By JONATHAN KARP
For The Jerusalem Post

PETAH TIKVA. - Mourned as a "seedling" that had not been allowed to bloom, Tal Moses was buried here yesterday. The 5½-year-old boy was a victim of a terrorist's petrol bomb that also took the life of his mother three months ago.

"You were the real hero of the family, fighting until the last moment, and never complaining," Avraham Moses said at the grave of his son, Tal, died Sunday afternoon at Beilinson Hospital, 36 days after the attack on his family's car left him with burns on over 85 per cent of his body.

"I knew you would return to mother, but I did not think it would be so soon," the father said, referring to his wife Ofra, who was burned to death in the April 11 terror attack near Kalkilya.

Moses and his two other children were released from the hospital just last week. The father stood under a white umbrella with his arms, one disfigured and the other covered by a bandage for burns, crossed over his chest.

Moses was flanked by his 13-year-old son, Nir, who suffered burns on the right side of his face and to both hands. His 8-year-old daughter, Adi, who sat behind them, also showed signs of severe burns on her legs, arms and scalp.

"In all that we do, you and your mother will be in our hearts," the father said. "We were a magnificent family, and now we are a crumpled family."

Hundreds of relatives, friends and residents of the West Bank settlement of Alfei Menashe, where the Moses family lives, attended the funeral. Among the mourners was Yossi Halleli, 13, a friend of Nir's, who is also recovering from burns suffered in the attack.

Minister-without-Portfolio Yitzhak Moda'i represented the government and pledged to continue Jewish settlement in the territories in the names of Ofra and Tal Moses. "On behalf of the people of Israel and the Israeli government, I declare next to the fresh graves of mother and son, that we will hold on to our entire homeland," Moda'i declared.

"You spoke about the death penalty," a woman shouted from the crowd, "but Charlie Biton went and met with the PLO."

Also at the funeral were MKs Yuval Ne'eman and Geula Cohen (Tehiya), MK Haim Druckman (NRP) and OC Central Command Aluf Amram Mitzna.

MK Ne'eman said that the only answer to such fatal attacks was either expulsion or death. At this point, Moses himself interrupted to say, "There is a law. There is a law. Why doesn't the government use it!"

As Ne'eman tried to speak, Moses cried, "It's enough. How many children does it take. Two's enough."

'Facts should be created' in W. Bank, says Sharon

Jerusalem Post Staff

Industry and Trade Minister Ariel Sharon said yesterday that "facts should be created" in the West Bank to counter efforts by Foreign Minister Shimon Peres to arrange an international Middle East peace conference.

Speaking during a tour of industries in West Bank settlements, Sharon said: "We have to create facts in these areas as fast as possible and show signs of activity on the ground in order to dispel any doubt" about the future of the territories.

Sharon said he was working to expand the industrial infrastructure of Jewish settlements in order to increase their population.

Foreign Minister Peres said that he expected no breakthrough when he meets Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak in Geneva on Thursday.

Meanwhile in London, a Foreign Office spokesman said that King Hussein is expected to have talks next week with Prime Minister Thatcher on prospects for an international Middle East peace parley.

GUNMEN

(Continued from Page One)

failed to maintain sovereignty in the area and let terrorists use their position to shoot at the IDF troops.

"Apparently, the terrorists took advantage of the fact that the IDF would not shoot at the Unifil position," an Israeli source said. "It's not the first time they have used Unifil positions for cover."

A Unifil source reported that at about 6 p.m. hundreds of armed men converged on a Nepalese position

some five kilometres west of Ya'atar and that eight or nine men had entered it forcibly.

Unifil, later assisted by local Amal leaders, negotiated their withdrawal. Unifil headquarters contacted the IDF and arranged for a cease fire for 9:30 p.m. but by then the gunmen had left voluntarily.

The Unifil source was unable to comment on the claim made by the Israeli military sources that the gunmen had used the site as a firing position.

With great sorrow
we announce the death of our dear

ELLEN BRODER ז"ל

widow of Sam Broder ז"ל of Montreal

The funeral will take place on Wednesday,
July 8, 1987 at 4 p.m. at the Ramat Hasharon
New Cemetery (Morasha Junction).

Gabriel and Phyllis Broder
Gitty and Gabe Glazer
Menashe and Chana Broder
Rivka and Billy Shaffir
grandchildren and great-grandchildren
Segal and Waxman families in the
U.S.A. and Canada

Shiva at 3 Ravina St., Apt. 32, Neve Avivim.

With great sorrow,
we announce the death of

BEN ELKERBOUT

in Holland

Belbo Film Productions
Nomi and Katriel Schory

With deep sorrow, we announce the death of

EDITH KREINDLER

nee Fleischmann
on July 4, 1987.

The funeral took place yesterday.

The Family

RACHEL (Shelley) LOPES

has passed away.

Sadly missed by all.

Discord at Soviet Jewry meet

By DAVID HOROVITZ

Jerusalem Post Correspondent
LONDON. - A major split emerged yesterday between the World Council for Soviet Jewry and other Soviet Jewry action groups over the issue of direct flights for emigrants from Moscow to Israel.

Spokesmen of the 100,000-member U.S. Union of Councils for Soviet Jews, the UK-based Women's Campaign for Soviet Jewry and other independent groups lashed out at the "establishment" organizations for "closing down the options of Soviet Jews by pushing for

direct flights."

"Instead of devoting resources to the setting up of direct flights, they should be working for a repatriation agreement under which all Soviet Jews would be able to come to Israel," said Pamela Cohen, president of the Union of Councils for Soviet Jews.

The independent action groups also severely criticized World Jewish Congress President Edgar Bronfman and Conference of Presidents head Morris Abram for being overly optimistic in their pronouncements following their talks in Moscow with

Soviet leaders in March.

"Bronfman and Abram also failed to properly represent the wishes and views of the refugees during their Moscow discussions," said Joyce Simson, of the Women's Campaign. "They seem to think that they know better than the Soviet Jews themselves."

The independent action groups were particularly incensed by the passing of a resolution, at the end of the two-day World Conference on Soviet Jewry here last night, which praised Bronfman and Abram for their efforts in Moscow.

The Shenkar College of Textile Technology and Fashion

The International Board of Governors
is deeply saddened at the untimely passing of

The President of the College

Prof. GAD ALON

a great leader and teacher

and expresses condolences to
his wife Liora and the children

The funeral will take place at 4:00 p.m. on Wednesday, July 8, 1987,
at the Herzliya cemetery. The procession will depart from Shenkar College at 2:30 p.m.

Weizsaecker, in Moscow, urges end to East-West bloc concept

MOSCOW (Reuters). - West German President Richard von Weizsaecker, starting an official visit to the Soviet Union after a period of sometimes bumpy relations, yesterday urged policy makers to stop thinking in terms of East and West blocs.

Von Weizsaecker, whose six-day visit is the first to the Soviet Union by a West German head of state for 12 years, at a Kremlin banquet in his honour, also called for a "radical and balanced" reduction in arms, including deep cuts in conventional weapons.

"What is important is a balanced defence without any capability for aggression, the exclusion of the possibility for mounting surprise operations," he said in a speech released by West German officials.

A remark by West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl about Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev last year and a 19-year-old West German pilot's flight to Moscow in a light plane six weeks ago, had coloured relations between Moscow and Bonn.

Von Weizsaecker told a news briefing that he had had about two hours of "serious talks which were full of trust" with President Andrei Gromy-

ko. They discussed international and bilateral relations, but he gave no details other than to say he had urged greater contacts between Bonn and Moscow.

Von Weizsaecker, who is accompanied by Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, is due to meet Gorbachev today.

In his banquet speech, he called for the Soviet Union to remove troops sent to Afghanistan in 1979 to support the Communist government in Kabul against Moslem guerrillas.

He praised what he called a Soviet initiative in opening dialogue with the West on human rights and urged Moscow to heed the requests of Soviet citizens of German nationality seeking to join their families in the West.

He said people in East and West Germany, divided since World War Two, believed they belonged to one nation, but he made clear he did not want to raise tensions on the issue.

"We will not violate existing borders. Our aim is to rid them of their divisive and inhumane character," he said.

Although Soviet officials have said they hoped the visit would improve mutual understanding on arms control issues, the Communist Party newspaper *Pravda* struck a dissonant chord yesterday by accusing Bonn of violating an international nuclear pact.

Pravda said West Germany had no logical right to keep its 72 Pershing 1A missiles, which are armed with U.S. nuclear warheads, under a proposed superpower accord to rid Europe of all U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles.

It said Washington was trying to keep the Pershings out of the pact, which would also cover shorter-range missiles, because "existing cooperation between allies" was not subject to negotiation at the Geneva arms talks.

"However, if such cooperation includes the use by the Bundeswehr of American nuclear warheads, then it is a violation (by both the West German and American sides) of the nuclear non-proliferation treaty," the newspaper said.

The treaty, signed in 1968, bars countries possessing nuclear weapons from transferring them to non-nuclear states.



West German President Richard von Weizsaecker (right) reviews a guard of honour with Soviet President Andrei Gromyko on his arrival in Moscow yesterday for a six-day official visit. (Reuters telephoto)

FOREIGN BRIEFS

Crows attack family

THE HAGUE (Reuters). - Twenty crows twice attacked a Dutch family of four during the weekend, forcing them to flee the garden and seek cover in their house in the southern city of Eindhoven.

The man, woman and two children were not injured in the incident on Saturday evening and Sunday morning, when the crows dove-bombed the family and even flew against a window and the back door of the house in an attempt to reach them. Ornithologists said they were baffled.

Blast rocks Canadian army base in W. Germany

LAHR, West Germany (AFP). - A powerful explosion, believed to be the work of saboteurs, ripped through a fuel storage and depot at a Canadian army base early yesterday, injuring a fireman and causing some damage, a spokesman said.

"We are assuming that it was an act of sabotage," said the spokesman at the base located near this southwestern town as part of Nato installations in West Germany.

The blast started a blaze that consumed some 10,000 litres of fuel and damaged six armoured vehicles parked nearby.

Bonn moves to try terror suspect

WIESBADEN (AP). - West German authorities have taken the first legal step toward trying a Lebanese terrorist suspect for murder and hijacking, by adding those allegations to his arrest order, a state justice official said yesterday.

Last week, a judge expanded the arrest order against Mohammed Ali Hamadi to include murder and hijacking allegations in connection with the 1985 hijacking of a TWA airliner to Beirut.

The West German Federal government last month rejected a U.S. request for Hamadi's extradition in connection with the hijacking, saying he would be placed on trial here instead.

Haiti to resume strike

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti (AP). - A general strike that paralyzed Haiti last week was set to resume yesterday as strike leaders refused to budge in their demand for the government junta to step down.

At least 24 people were killed by soldiers and 90 wounded in violence during the first week of the strike. No violence was reported over the weekend, when the strike was suspended to let people restock their supplies.

Iran diplomat hurt in Madrid bomb blast

MADRID (Reuters). - An Iranian diplomat was one of two people injured yesterday when his car blew up in a residential suburb of Madrid as he was about to leave for work.

A police spokesman, who said that a bomb attack had not been ruled out, named the diplomat as Mohammad Raisi, second secretary at the Iranian embassy in Madrid. He said he had suffered injuries to the face and head.

Police investigators believed that they had gathered sufficient evidence to determine whether the blast was the result of an accident or a terrorist attack.

U.S. film, TV directors set strike deadline

LOS ANGELES (Reuters). - American television and film directors, locked in a cash dispute with producers, called a Friday evening strike deadline which could delay film releases and condemn television to a bout of reruns.

The deadline was set Sunday night by the Directors Guild of America, representing 8,420 directors and other studio officials, after another day of apparently fruitless negotiations with the Alliance of Motion Picture and Television Producers.

The Guild voted last week by 3,924 votes to 132 to go on strike if necessary following the expiration of its three-year contract, union officials said. The central issue is a demand by the producers that directors give up residual payments on films shown by "pay-as-you-view" television stations and surrender some payments tied to television reruns.



Crewmen of the Greek underwater research ship Poseidon cluster around the giant left, clenched fist believed to be of the Colossus of Rhodes which was found at a depth of 52 metres outside Rhodes harbour. The Colossus was completed in 280 BCE and toppled in 225 BCE by an earthquake. (Reuters telephoto)

Austrian FM criticizes anti-Semitism but silent on Waldheim

VIENNA (AP). - Foreign Minister Alois Mock yesterday condemned renewed anti-Semitism in Austria but refused to commit himself regarding an official of his Austrian People's Party accused of writing an anti-Semitic letter.

He rejected the "fanatic" campaign he said was conducted against President Kurt Waldheim by World Jewish Congress president Edgar Bronfman.

Waldheim announced he was suing Bronfman who had qualified him as "part and parcel of the Nazi killing machine."

The *Kurier* newspaper yesterday quoted Waldheim as confirming that U.S. authorities had been asked by the Austrians to summon Bronfman to testify in court.

Despite persistent questioning by reporters, Mock, who heads the conservative People's Party, did not want to back or criticize Carl Hoedl, a member of his party and a vice mayor of the city of Linz, who wrote a controversial letter to Bronfman.

According to published reports, Hoedl compared in the letter the attacks on Waldheim to the trial in Jerusalem of Jesus Christ.

It was believed that Mock withheld all comment because Upper Austria Governor Josef Ratzenebeck, who heads the province's People's Party organization, had earlier publicly backed Hoedl.

Mock, who is also vice chancellor in the coalition government, said, "I share the opinion of the interior minister (Karl Blecha) that all legal possibilities must be exploited" in the fight against anti-Semitism.

In an editorial published yesterday, the weekly news magazine *Profil* said, "As long as the People's Party is unwilling to expel Mr. Hoedl, it must let itself be called an anti-Semitic party..."

Mubarak assured 2nd term in office

CAIRO (AFP). - Egyptian members of parliament voted in an overwhelming majority yesterday for President Hosni Mubarak to run as the sole presidential candidate in the next elections in October, virtually assuring his second six-year term in office.

Seoul frees first batch of 177 political detainees

SEOUL (AP). - The government yesterday released 177 people it had arrested for anti-government activity during the nearly three weeks of huge protests that prompted it to agree to sweeping democratic reforms.

The freed prisoners were greeted at prison gates by crowds of cheering and weeping supporters. Relatives hugged and kissed them as they emerged into freedom in Seoul and eight other cities.

Freed prisoners were lifted shoulder high and carried through the streets in triumph. "Long live democracy," hundreds shouted.

"We are fighting for democracy, for our people and the dignity of our nation," Rev. Park Hyong Kyu said after he was released from Seoul prison.

The 177 prisoners were the first large group released since the government agreed to free all political detainees. A few dozen suspects were released last week.

President Chun Doo Wan last week accepted opposition demands for the release of political prisoners and sweeping reforms to end the massive protests that swept the country.

Ministry of Justice officials, who requested anonymity, said some 310

other prisoners would be released this week.

Among those released yesterday were Yan Soon Jik, a vice-president of the main opposition Reunification Democratic Party, and 11 leaders of the National Coalition for a Democratic Constitution, the opposition alliance that started the protests.

Yan was greeted by top opposition leaders Kim Young Sam and Kim Dae Jung, who shook hands and congratulated their colleague.

Opposition leaders have charged that the government is moving too slowly in releasing political prisoners. The government puts the figure at around 1,100 but the opposition says there are some 3,000.

Meanwhile there still was no firm indication that the government would change the official status of dissident leader Kim Dae Jung who is under a suspended 20-year prison sentence on a 1980 sedition conviction.

Kim was named specifically by Roh Tae Woo, chairman of the ruling party, when Roh made his starting eight-point reform proposal on June 29. It was expected Kim would be granted amnesty soon and have his civil rights restored, clearing the way for him to again legally take part in politics.

Anti-Zionist play in UK comes out in paperback

By DAVID HOROVITZ
Jerusalem Post Correspondent
LONDON. - Jim Allen's controversial anti-Zionist play *Perdition* was yesterday published by the London-based Ithaca Press.

Ithaca head David Walton told *The Jerusalem Post* that he had agreed to publish the play because he believed there was "a general duty to promote awareness of the different strands of Zionism."

Perdition, a drama based on a 1953 Israeli libel action, asserts that Zionist leaders cooperated with the Nazis in sending Hungarian Jews to their deaths in concentration camps.

The play was to have been performed at London's Royal Court Theatre last January, but it was cancelled at the last moment after the theatre's artistic director decided that it was likely to offend the Jewish community and that he was not convinced of the veracity of its contents.

Following the cancellation, playwright Allen made every effort to find an alternative venue, but, as he stated at a press conference to

launch the published version yesterday, "an influential Zionist lobby" ensured that it was never staged.

Allen charged that this "vindictive" lobby also blocked BBC plans to screen the play and pressured various publishers into refusing to bring out the book.

Passages from the original play have been excised in the published version, while Ithaca contests a libel action brought by Nathan Schwab, who says that Allen misquotes him in the original version.

Syrian cosmonauts take off this month

MOSCOW (AP). - A joint cosmonaut crew of Syrians and Soviets will be launched into space aboard a Soyuz TM-3 spacecraft later this month, the Soviet news agency Tass reported.

Mohammed Faris and Munir Habib of Syria have been in the Soviet Union training for the July 22 flight since January, 1986.

Walters meets with Assad on U.S. ties

DAMASCUS (AP). - President Hafez Assad conferred yesterday with veteran U.S. troubleshooter Vernon Walters soon after the envoy slipped quietly into Damascus in a bid to patch up an eight-month rift in U.S.-Syrian relations, a senior Syrian official said.

Assad's presidential spokesman, Jibril Kourieh, said the talks focused on "Middle East developments and issues related to the Middle East as well as relations between Syria and the United States."

Walters, the U.S. ambassador to the UN, is the first ranking American official to visit Syria since Washington scaled down diplomatic links with Damascus last November over allegations it was involved in terrorism.

U.S. Embassy spokeswoman Marjorie Ransom declined to confirm or deny that Walters had arrived.

Walters, a former deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency, arrived in Damascus following visits to Moscow and Peking, where he sought support there for UN Security Council efforts to end the war between Iraq and Iran.

Syria is Iran's main Arab ally, although that alliance has been showing signs of strain in recent months.

Iran hits Spanish supertanker U.S.-Soviet talks open on Gulf, naval buildup

BAHRAIN. - A fresh attack on Gulf shipping was reported yesterday, with a Spanish supertanker the latest target, as Teheran warned the U.S. it would face humiliation if it reflagged Kuwaiti vessels and top U.S. and Soviet officials began a two-day confidential meeting in Geneva on the Iran-Iraq war and the military build-up in the Gulf.

Five Iranian rubber dinghies powered by outboard motors attacked a Spanish supertanker last Friday, punching two small holes in the vessel but causing no casualties, Gulf-based salvage executives said yesterday. They said Friday's attack on the 139,421-ton Santa Maria off the United Arab Emirates' port of Mina Sagr in the southeastern Gulf was the first Iranian raid in the area in three months. U.S. warships are cruising inside the exclusion zone declared by Iraq in the Northern end of the Gulf as they prepare to start protecting 11 reflagged Kuwaiti tankers. Gulf-based shipping officials report.

The zone, which extends for 112 km. around Iran's Kharg Island oil terminal, has in the past been considered taboo for U.S. vessels because of the Iran-Iraq war.

Gulf-based Arab diplomats, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said the U.S. ships entered the danger zone with the knowledge of Baghdad, which had reportedly reached an understanding with the Americans.

In Washington, White House Chief of Staff Howard Baker said the U.S. government is moving ahead with plans to put American flags on 11 Kuwaiti tankers, but would reconsider plans to bolster its military in the Gulf if the Soviet Union also gets out of the region.

The Soviets have leased Kuwait three Soviet-flagged tankers to afford them protection from Iranian attacks. Tass said the Soviet Union, which borders Iran, has a legitimate reason for having warships in the region.

In related developments, Saudi King Fahd met with a 12-member U.S. Congressional team yesterday to discuss the Gulf war and the fallout from opposition in Washington to a proposed sale of anti-tank missiles to Saudi Arabia.

A new national capital was the idea of President Raul Alfonsín, who proposed the move from Buenos Aires to decentralize the country. One third of the population and 48 per cent of industry are centred in the Buenos Aires metropolitan area on the river Plate.

For similar reasons, neighbouring Brazil moved its capital from coastal Rio de Janeiro in 1960 to Brasilia on a hinterland plateau. Alfonsín hopes to inaugurate the next president in December 1989, in the as-yet unnamed city. But planners say the first members of Congress, government officials and Supreme Court justices won't leave Buenos Aires for at least three years.

Judging from graffiti on walls in Viedma, the most popular new name is Piedma, a combination of Patagonia and Viedma.

Top candidates include Patagonia del Mar (Patagonia of the Sea).

Curru Leuvu, an Araucanian Indian name for the Rio Negro and Carmen del Rio Negro, reportedly favoured by Alfonsín.

Fourteen months ago Alfonsín described the move as an end to the "excessive megalopolis" of Buenos Aires and the start of a "new mental frontier" for Patagonia.

Alfonsín said the move represented a new age of pioneering in Patagonia, whose modern history dates from 1501, when the Italian navigator Amerigo Vespucci, whose name was given to the continent of America, sailed past the region on one of his voyages.

Ferdinand Magellan, credited with making the first landfall in Patagonia at San Julian in 1520, was said to have seen a giant on the shore "dancing and leaping and singing, and while singing, throwing sand and dust on his head."

The chronicler of that voyage, a sailor named Pigafetta, wrote that Magellan gave the region its name when he uttered upon seeing the giant, "¡Ha! Patagón" (big foot). Since those early days, adventure-

ers, historians and writers have been somewhat dismissive about Patagonia. Jorge Luis Borges, Argentinean writer and poet said: "There is nothing in Patagonia. It's not the Sahara, but it's as close as you can get to it in Argentina."

Bruce Chatwin, author of *In Patagonia*: "The Patagonian desert is not a desert of sand or gravel but a low thicket of ray-leaved thorns which give off a bitter smell when crushed. Unlike the deserts of Arabia, it has not produced any dramatic excess of the spirit but it does have a place in the record of human experience. Charles Darwin found its negative qualities irresistible."

British naturalist Charles Darwin: "Water is extremely scarce, and when found, is almost invariably brackish. The vegetation is scanty - and although there are bushes of many kinds, all are armed with formidable thorns which seem to warn the stranger not to enter on these inhospitable regions."

Argentina has been attempting to develop Patagonia with its 600,000 inhabitants since the late 1800s.

The region's largest city, with 100,000 people, is Comodoro Rivadavia, Argentina's main oil-producing centre.

The combined population of Viedma and Carmen de Patagones is 55,000, but construction has begun on the first 3,000 of the 80,000 homes and office buildings that planners say will make the new capital a city of 320,000 by 1997.

The planners also mapped the capital to include La Loberia, an area of seaside cliffs a half-hour's drive from Viedma where sea-lions congregate and frolic by the

'A lovely madness' - Argentina builds new capital in Patagonia

By RANDALL HACKLEY
VIEDMA, Argentina. - New houses are going up one after another and construction machines crunch through thorn bushes to carve out new streets. An expanded city is rising in wind-swept Patagonia, up till now known mainly for its sea-lions, seals, penguins and whales.

But by 1989, this still unnamed city will be Argentina's new capital. Part of the intent is to focus attention on bleak Patagonia, which takes up two-thirds of Argentina's land area but has only two per cent of its 31 million people.

The plan to move the capital from cosmopolitan Buenos Aires 965 kilometres to the north, has already brought boom times to brickmakers, builders and bartenders in Viedma and Carmen de Patagones, Patagonia's sister across the Rio Negro, which will also be part of the capital. Flights into Viedma have tripled

since the Argentinean Congress enacted the new-capital legislation on June 8.

"It has been madness, lovely madness," said architect Diego Salas, himself a recent transplant from Buenos Aires. "Business has never been better."

The plan has its opponents but none strong enough to block the move. They say they wonder how a nation that has the developing world's third-largest foreign debt - \$52 billion - can pay the cost of the move, estimated at \$4 billion-\$12 billion. It is expected that some civil servants who oppose moving from sophisticated Buenos Aires to desolate Patagonia will opt for the early retirement plan designed for them by the government. The new capital is in the northernmost Patagonia, a desolate region of incessant winds that stretches south from the Rio Negro for almost 1,500 kilometres to the tip of South Amer-

ica.

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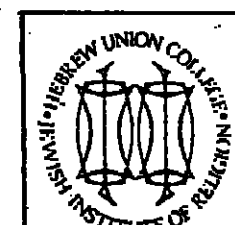
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'There was murder in their eyes' at nature sanctuary

By DAVID RUDGE
Jerusalem Post Reporter

MT. MERON. — The tranquility of this picturesque nature spot was violently shattered yesterday when hundreds of residents from the Druse village of Beit Jann clashed with police and Nature Reserves Authority rangers.

In the space of a few minutes parts of the nature sanctuary were transformed into a battleground.

The violence erupted after police and NRA wardens had dismantled an illegal tent settlement erected by the villagers in the heart of the reserve.

The convoy of police and NRA vehicles was leaving the site when the villagers arrived at the scene.

According to eyewitnesses, the villagers were armed with knives, chains, heavy clubs and stones.

"They encircled us, some shouting in Arabic 'slaughter the Jews.' There was murder in their eyes," said Yoel Dub, an NRA warden who was in the convoy.

"They turned over our jeep, smashed the windows and rained blows and stones on us," he said.

One of the passengers in Dub's jeep, Allon Galili, was badly beaten about the head. Galili, 46, was hospitalized at the Safad government hospital, where he remained last night.

Alongside him, in the same vehi-

cle, was the NRA General-Director Uri Baidatz, who escaped relatively unharmed.

Dub himself received cuts on his arms and back.

"I have been in a lot of wars but never anything like this. The only weapons we had were our guns but we had been given orders not to shoot," he said.

"I never believed that something like this could happen in Israel. I thought the Druse were my brothers. Now I'm not sure."

Dub stayed behind until the others had got away and then "ran a gauntlet of blows" to make good his own escape from the scene.

"If we had not run away I am sure they would have killed us," he added.

The convoy comprised several jeeps belonging to the NRA and an escort of police and Border Police vehicles. About 20 rangers, backed by nearly 100 police, were in the vehicles as they were returning from the dismantled camp.

First Sergeant Ya'acov Shitrit, who was among those in the convoy, said he was attacked by about a dozen villagers, some of them armed with knives, chains and heavy wooden clubs. His right arm was slashed and later required six stitches. He said he was also beaten on the back, head and arms. "Only my helmet saved me. If I had not man-

aged to escape they would have finished me off," he said.

Among the Border Police was at least one officer, a pakad, himself a Druse resident of Beit Jann. He received cuts to his arm and other injuries, including a sprained ankle. He declined to comment on the battle, shrugging his shoulders and shaking his head.

Other eyewitnesses described the scene as a "pogrom."

Edna Zigelshifter, the spokeswoman for the Galilee police district, was herself involved in the clash. She said she was hit on the back by a stone and later threatened by villagers armed with knives.

Her personal belongings, including her police identity card, were taken from the jeep in which she had been riding and torn up by the villagers, she said. She said villagers overturned several vehicles and rolled them down into a wadi. Two jeeps belonging to the NRA were set ablaze and totally destroyed.

Later the enraged villagers attacked the permanent residence of the Mt. Meron forest ranger and "ransacked" the building.

According to police, a total of 14 police and Border Police vehicles were damaged, eight of them completely wrecked. Another six jeeps belonging to the NRA were damaged.

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IDF guards property wanted by Haifa

Dispute over valuable Panorama Road site

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — The IDF has set up a strong guard in the grounds of the vacated Camp Marcus, its basic education school in Panorama Road. This move was made to assure its hold on the lucrative, multi-million eight-dunam site on Mt. Carmel that is much sought after for tourism development projects.

The removal of the school to a new facility near Carmiel was completed last year, made possible by the financial assistance of the LBI Fund for the education of soldiers.

Since then, the army has had no good reason to hold on to the Panorama site, one of the most expensive pieces of land in the city. But to forestall possible demands to release

the land, the army first posted a guard unit in the abandoned facility and recently established a small Gadda (Pre-military Youth Training) unit inside the compound.

The city spokesman, Yossi Bar, told *The Jerusalem Post* that Mayor Arye Gurel had twice met Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin to urge him to evacuate army bases from the city limits and free the land for development and housing projects. Rabin, like his predecessors had agreed in principle, but said the ministry lacked the funds necessary for the transfer.

This no longer holds good for the Panorama Road facility, but according to a senior IDF source, the army wants "suitable compensation" for

giving up the land from those interested in acquiring it.

The Panorama camp, which commands one of Haifa's finest views over the bay all the way to the white cliffs of Rosh Hanikra, was established by the British during the World War II, when the area was still sparsely populated. They put up wooden huts to accommodate the troops and these continued to serve Camp Marcus as living quarters and classrooms until the end of last year. Most of the huts are now on the verge of collapse.

The land itself belongs to the Israel Lands Authority.

The army moved fast to keep its hold on the "camp with the view" when the school moved out, for that occurred just about the time the

government decided to vacate the Area Nine firing zone in Lower Galilee and allow the Arab villagers to farm it.

While keeping a tight hold on the Panorama site, the army recently ceded part of its military prison site near Atlit, known as "Glasshouse Six" to the civilian Prisons Service.

The senior IDF source told *The Post* that the service had asked for the facility to alleviate some of the overcrowding in the country's prisons, and the army had been able to accede to the request "as we have fewer soldiers under detention."

The Atlit site, which is not needed for urban development, is worth only a fraction of the Panorama Road land.

Audiences aged 18 and over

'Yellow Time' ruling appealed

By MARSHA POMERANTZ
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Yuval Theatre in Dizengoff Centre here yesterday appealed a decision by the Film and Theatre Censorship Board that a play about the West Bank should be limited to audiences aged 18 and over.

The play, called *The Yellow Time*, is based on a book of reportage by novelist David Grossman, who spent a month talking to both Jews and Arabs on the West Bank 20 years after the Six-Day War and the start of occupation.

The Yellow Time was first published in April as an entire issue of the weekly *Kofter Rashit*, then in book form by Hakibbutz Hameuchad. It was adapted for stage by Ella Alterman.

Asked for his response to the age limit, Grossman yesterday told *The Jerusalem Post* he found it incredible: "If I had written this, no one would believe it." He stressed that his book dealt with the reality of the West Bank, and that it was particularly important that 14- and 15-year-olds be exposed to it. "In another few years they'll have to serve there," he said.

Censorship Board chairman Yehoshua Justman told a radio interviewer yesterday that the board felt the play should be presented before "those who are capable of dealing with the subject... I don't think Grossman wrote the play for children."

Miriam Etzioni, director of the Yuval Theatre, told *The Post* that the board had not given them reasons for its limit but had merely issued a permit for audiences aged 18 and up, specifying that the producers must notify the police wherever the play is presented, and must state the age limit in ads.

In the theatre's appeal, Etzioni said, the producers were asking for an explanation of the age limit and for a re-consideration. "But I think there can't be any explanation of the limit except a political one," Etzioni added.

There was a particular irony in the age limit, she said, because the theatre was planning to offer it to the Education Ministry as one of the productions for its "long theatre day" programme, which includes class attendance at a play and then discussion with the participants.

Asked by a radio interviewer for his response yesterday, Education Ministry spokesman Israel Cohen pointed out that the ministry had come out against theatre censorship, and that one of its goals was to deepen students' political awareness and educate them for participation in a democracy. "And everyone knows," he said, "that one of the most controversial questions is the future of Judea, Samaria and Gaza." It was important to "stimulate children to discuss it," he said.

Druse MK blames police

By DVORAH GETZLER

The blame for yesterday's clash between police and Beit Jann villagers has to be laid squarely on the police, according to Druse MK Zeidan Atshe.

Atshe termed the police intervention "ill-timed and somewhat provocative."

He said that Agriculture Minister Arye Nehama was busy, even as the clash was at its height, in drafting a solution to the dispute between the villagers and the Nature Reserves Authority, "though it may not please everyone."

"Anyway," said Atshe, "the temporary encampment was on land inside the Meron park that the NRA acknowledges belongs to the villagers."

Asked why the villagers had not sought permission to demonstrate, he said: "Why ask permission to demonstrate on your own land? The

encampment was just that—a demonstration."

But Atshe admitted that the generator and the water-storage tanks on the site indicated that the villagers intended a prolonged protest.

In Atshe's version of the events preceding the clash, which he has from the villagers, "A senior police officer from the Acre area approached the two children and four adults manning the four tents and said: 'I have orders to demolish this encampment immediately.'"

"He was invited to sit down and have a coffee and talk it over. But he insisted: 'I have to demolish this immediately.'"

"When one of the kids repeated the invitation to coffee and reproached him for shouting, he ordered the child tied up to stop his intervention."

"The villagers saw that there were 15 police cars and another 10-15

NRA trucks, so they left. After that, I accept Police Minister Haim Bar-Lev's version of events," said Atshe.

Atshe said he had sounded repeated warnings of an imminent clash and had been working "ceaselessly on the parliamentary and governmental level to come up with a solution."

Though Atshe could not name the senior police officer, who led the dismantling of the camp, he said he thought it might have been Acre chief Ya'acov Ganot, "a man who likes confrontations."

The MK said that recent illegal chopping down of trees in the Mt. Meron park had never been traced back to the Beit Jann villagers. "If they're the guilty ones, why don't the police file charges. There's always been tree cutting by Beit Jann villagers in the Meron forest, most of it with the approval and permission of the NRA," he said.

SELF-PROTECTION. — All

women soldiers are being issued a tear-gas container as part of their standard equipment. OC Women's Corps Tat-Aluf Amira Dotan displays one of the new "weapons" at a gathering of women officers and NCOs in Jerusalem yesterday.

(N. Benami/Media).

3,400 claims for jobless compensation

By JEFF BLACK

For The Jerusalem Post

National Insurance Institute director-general Mordechai Zippori warned yesterday of increasing signs of unemployment.

In June, 3,400 new claims were submitted for unemployment benefits, a figure Zippori described as a "drastic increase" of 19 per cent compared with new claims in May.

The total number of people claiming unemployment benefits in June reached 19,200, an increase of 3 per cent over the previous month. If it were not for seasonal factors, Zippori pointed out, the figure would have reached 19,737.

Zippori stressed that last year, unemployment began to rise in August whereas this year the spiral has already begun.

Another car torched

RAMAT GAN (Itim). — Another car was set afire here early yesterday morning, only 24 hours after six cars were burned in this city. The car, a Fiat 124, went up in flames at 5 a.m. on Rehov Ahad Ha'am.

Zahavi holds national convention

The Arab demographic threat

By JEFF BLACK

For The Jerusalem Post

The real issue facing the country, says Dr. Eugene Weiner, chairman of Zahavi, the Large Families Association, is "whether the government is going to take the demographic challenge seriously."

Zahavi has just ended its third national convention, held at a Jerusalem hotel. One of the keynote speakers, Haifa University professor Arnon Sofer predicted that by the year 2000, Jews will only comprise 55 per cent of Israel's population, given the country's current borders. Zahavi's main aim is to lobby the government to adopt, in Weiner's words, "a pro-natalist policy."

Weiner, 53, a lecturer in sociology at Haifa University, wants child allowances up to the age of 21; "massive help" for young couples wanting large families to find adequate and cheap housing; and grants for third, fourth and fifth children, starting at NIS 10,000 annually for the third child and going up to NIS 50,000 for the fifth. He said he doesn't know how the government will afford this, but "can't see any other choice."

Weiner, incidentally, does not

meet the criterion for membership in Zahavi — having four or more children in the family. Weiner has two children, a number he agrees is "not enough."

He was asked, to get involved in the organization by its founder, Avraham Danino, who wanted Weiner's advice as a sociologist on how to establish a grass-roots organization.

After Zahavi was set up in 1973, a special amendment to its constitution allowed Weiner membership despite his lack of "qualifications." He served as Zahavi's adviser until Danino's death in 1985 and then became the organization's leader.

"There is a separate culture of large family life," notes Weiner, "which emphasizes the centrality of the family over any other kind of achievement."

"It doesn't denigrate career," he said, "the fundamental source of satisfaction is one's family. Now that outlook is a bit different from the general outlook, which is highly individualistic and self-centred."

When Zahavi was founded, the demographic issue was not upper-

most in his and Danino's minds. In 1972 said Weiner, "large families were stigmatized and rather ashamed because according to many people, the ideal of a large family was regarded as primitive. We established the organization, he says, to enable families to help themselves in matters of their children's education, in obtaining reduced property tax on their apartments and, generally, to get better living quarters."

Zahavi now has 30,000 member families around the country, while it still lobbies both local and national officials to gain concessions for large families.

As a non-political organization, Zahavi does not discuss the merits or drawbacks of giving up territory. For them, the warning issued by Professor Sofer merely highlights their belief in the necessity of young Jewish families having more children.

But the present situation, concludes Weiner, is not too promising. "At present in Israel there are 2.8 children for each Jewish family and the numbers are going down. Unless there's a counter-thrust, we're in trouble."

'Put women on Broadcasting board'

By JUDY SIEGEL

Post Science and Health Reporter

Health Minister Shoshana Arbeli-Almosino, the only woman in the cabinet, yesterday demanded that both the Alignment and the Likud appoint women to the expanded Broadcasting Authority board of directors that is about to be named.

The minister, who sent a letter on the matter yesterday to Education and Culture Minister Yitzhak

Navon, who is responsible for implementing the Broadcasting Law, has told associates that she didn't want the dearth of women in the cabinet to be repeated in the authority board.

The failure to appoint at least two women to the board would be a "perversion of democracy," she wrote, noting that women are prominent in broadcasting, journalism and culture.

Navon announced recently that he plans to disband the ineffectual authority plenum and replace it by an expanded board of directors, which in the past had only seven members, and never included a woman. One woman member of the outgoing plenum who was regarded as active and helpful in its proceedings was Yvriyah Levine, a representative of Etnahel, the national religious women's organization.

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Woman elected to religious council

Another woman has been elected to a religious council, this time in Ramat Hasharon, Israel Radio said yesterday.

Attorney Rina Sha'ashua-Hason, who ran as a Shinui representative, was unanimously elected this week,

but only after the Labour Party representative resigned from the race in protest against Sha'ashua-Hason's candidacy.

The appointment must be approved by the Religious Affairs Minister.

Con man gets 7 years

TEL AVIV (Itim). — Robin Weissman, 41, was sentenced yesterday in district court to 7 years for fraud.

The Kiryat Yam resident admitted that he conned people into giving him money for charitable causes and then kept the money for himself.

TODAY'S ENTERTAINMENT

EDUCATIONAL TV
8:00 Telecast 9:00 Keep Fit 9:15 Rishon Sumsum 9:45 The Heart 10:10 Adventure on Falcon Island (part 5) 10:35 This is It (repeat) 11:20 Family Programs (repeat) 13:00 Round-up of the Denjankit Trial 14:00 Telecast 14:00 Keep Fit 14:15 Hockey Night — Film 15:45 Keep Fit 15:55 Frisky Buttery 16:20 Robotics 17:00 A New Evening — live magazine

ISRAEL TV
CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES
17:30 3, 4, 5 (repeat) 18:00 Alf — comedy series 18:25 Language Corner, introduced by Avshalom Kor

ARABIC LANGUAGE PROGRAMMES
18:30 News roundup 19:00 The Secret History of Oil 19:30 News

HEBREW PROGRAMMES resume at 20:00 with a news roundup
20:02 No Place Like Home — British comedy
20:30 Kolbotek
21:00 Mabat Newsline
21:40 Second Look — focus on matters of moment
22:20 The Long Hot Summer. Part 3 of a 4-part American drama series
23:05 Benny Hill — British comedy series
23:30 News

ISRAEL TV CHANNEL 2
19:00 Children's Problems 19:30 Party Time 20:30 Roundup of the Denjankit Trial 21:00 Pop 2

JORDAN TV (unofficial)
17:30 Cartoons 18:00 French Hour 19:30 News in Hebrew 20:00 News in Arabic 20:30 You Again? 21:10 Strong Medicine 22:00 News in English 22:30 Documentary 23:20 An Unknown War

MIDDLE EAST TV
13:00 Another Life 14:00 700 Club 14:30 Shape-Up 15:00 Afternoon Movie: Abbott and Costello Meet Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde 16:30 Muppet Babies 17:00 Flying House 17:30 Fraggles 18:00 Star Trek 19:00 News 20:00 The A-Team 21:00 MacGyver 22:00 Airwalk 23:00 700 Club 23:30 Another Life

VOICE OF MUSIC
6:02 Morning Melodies 7:00 Cimarosa: Concerto for 2 Flutes and Orchestra (Nicoletti, Stuttgart/Munchinger); Canuti: Concerto for Guitar and Strings; Respighi: Adagio and Variations for Cello and Orchestra; Camilleri: Quintet for Wind Instruments; Charubini: Symphony in D (New Philharmonia/Botterthorn) 8:00 Bach: Suite No. 1 in B-flat; Double Concerto (Cassels, Thibaud) 12:00 Yuval Trio — Haydn: Trio Op. 26; Beethoven: Trio Op. 113.05 Eiger: "Cockalings" Overture (London/Hendy); Hovhannes: Armenian Rhapsody No. 2 (IPO); Chopin: Piano Concerto No. 1 (Pialikavsky, IPO/Berlin); Musorgsky: "Pictures at an Exhibition" 18:00 Young Music 16:00 From the World's Concert Halls — Sacred Music from Spain, Italy and England from 1480-1880 17:30 Emma Kirby, soprano Madrigals 18:00 "From the Tape Show" 18:00 Puccini: Excerpts from "La Boheme" 20:00 Musical Medley 20:30 Israel Philharmonic Orchestra with Myung-Wun Chung, piano and conductor — with Emanuel Ax, piano, Yefim Bronfman, piano — Mozart: Concerto No. 23; Concerto for 3 Pianos; Concerto No. 10 for 2 Pianos 22:30 Jazz Classics 23:00 Brahms: Sonatas

RADIO 1st
6:03 Programmes for Olim 7:30 Programme in Easy Hebrew 8:05 Compas 8:27 The Denjankit Trial — live broadcast 13:05 Hebrew songs 13:30 News in French 13:45 News in English 14:05 Children's programmes 15:27 Everyman's University 16:57 The Denjankit Trial — live broadcast 18:05 The Midway Point 19:30 Bible Reading 19:30 Programmes for Olim 22:05 Two Together

RADIO 2nd
6:04 Editorial Review 6:10 Gymnastics 6:30 News roundup 6:52 Green Light — drivers' corner 7:00 This Morning — news magazine 8:05 Children's programme 9:00 Morning Star — Ray Charles 10:05 All Shades of the Network 12:10 O.K. on Two 13:00 Midday — news commentary, music 14:05 Culture and Arts Magazine 14:30 Humour 15:05 Magic Moments 16:05 Made in Israel — Hebrew songs 17:05 Economics Magazine 18:05 Health and Medicine Magazine 18:45 Today in Sport 19:05 Today — radio news 19:35 New World — environment magazine 20:05 Centennial Requests 22:05 Personal Column 00:05 Songs for the End of the Day

ARMY
6:05 University on the Air 6:30 Open Your Eyes — songs, information 7:07 "707" 8:00 Good Morning Israel 9:05 Open Your Eyes 11:05 Right Now 13:05 Hebrew Hits 16:05 641 Traveler North 17:00 Evening News 18:05 Economics Magazine 19:05 Questions and Answers on Enrollment 21:00 Mabat — TV news 21:30 University on the Air (repeat) 22:05 Popular songs 23:05 The 24th Hour 00:05 Night Birds — songs, chat

ARMY TWO
19:05 Radio Radio 20:05 Information, regards and radio games 22:05 The Magical Mystery Tour (repeat) 23:05 All That Jazz

VOICE OF AMERICA NEWS SHOWS
— 1200 kilohertz: 6-7 and 9-10 a.m. — Daily breakfast show with news, popular music and interviews. 6-6:30 p.m. — News roundup. 6:30-7 p.m. — VOA Magazine Show. 7-7:15 p.m. — News in Special English for Students of English. 12 midnight-1 a.m. — VOA World Report with news, background and analysis.

DAILY ENGLISH BROADCASTS
ISRAELI RADIO
on 576 and 1440 kilohertz (IAM)
7:00-7:15 News, 13:00-13:30 News followed by:
SUNDAY — "This Land" travel magazine
MONDAY — "Masinevram" consumer and community affairs
TUESDAY — "Israel Today" weekly magazine
WEDNESDAY — "With me in the studio" guest interview
THURSDAY — "Studio Three" arts magazine
FRIDAY — "Thank Goodness It's Friday" Sabbath eve programme
SATURDAY — "Spotlight" people and issues in the news
17:00-17:05 News, 20:00-20:15 News

CINEMA PERFORMANCES

JERUSALEM
Bait Agnon: Nils Holgersen 4:30; Monty Python: Yellowbeard 6; West Side Story 7:30; Play, Floyd, The Walt 10:15; Paper Moon 10:45; Edna: Bait to the Unemployed 4:30, 7:30, 9:30; Edna: Young Love 4:30, 7:30, 9:30; Mabat Cinema Empire: closed for renovations; Israel Museum: Gremlins 10:30, 3:30 (exc. 12:30); Jerusalem Theatre: Mabo 5:45, 9:15; Kfir: The Name of the Rose 4:30, 7:30, 9:30; Orly: Blue Velvet 9:15 p.m.; Sami 10:30, 4:30, 6:30; Orion Or 4: Lev 10:30 a.m.; Orion Or 2: Down by Law 4:30, 7:15, 9:15; Orion Or 3: Betty Blue 7, 9:15; Orion Or 4: 10:30, 4:30; Silent Movie 11:15 p.m.; Orion Or 4: Something Wild 4:30, 7:15, 9:15; Orion Or 5: The Name of the Rose 4:30, 7:30, 9:30; Orion Or 6: The Name of the Rose 4:30, 7:30, 9:30; Orion Or 7: The Name of the Rose 4:30, 7:30, 9:30; Orion Or 8: The Name of the Rose 4:30, 7:30, 9:30; Orion Or 9: The Name of the Rose 4:30, 7:30, 9:30; Orion Or 10: The Name of the Rose 4:30, 7:30, 9:30; Orion Or 11: The Name of the Rose 4:30, 7:30, 9:30; Orion Or 12: The Name of the Rose 4:30, 7:30, 9:30; Orion Or 13: The Name of the Rose 4:30, 7:30, 9:30; Orion Or 14: The Name of the Rose 4:30, 7:30, 9:30; Orion Or 15: The Name of the Rose 4:30, 7:30, 9:30; Orion Or 16: The Name of the Rose 4:30, 7:30, 9:30; Orion Or 17: The Name of the Rose 4:30, 7:30, 9:30; Orion Or 18: The Name of the Rose 4:30, 7:30, 9:30; Orion Or 19: The Name of the Rose 4:30, 7:30, 9:30; Orion Or 20: The Name of the Rose 4:30, 7:30, 9:30; Orion Or 21: The Name of the Rose 4:30, 7:30, 9:30; Orion Or 22: The Name of the Rose 4:30, 7:30, 9:30; Orion Or 23: The Name of the Rose 4:30, 7:30, 9:30; Orion Or 24: The Name of the Rose 4:30, 7:30, 9:30; Orion Or 25: The Name of the Rose 4:30, 7:30, 9:30; Orion Or 26: The Name of the Rose 4:30, 7:30, 9:30; Orion Or 27: The Name of the Rose 4:30, 7:30, 9:30; Orion Or 28: The Name of the Rose 4:30, 7:30, 9:30; Orion Or 29:

Demise of Tripoli Jewry

David A. Harris

THIS YEAR marks the 20th anniversary of two distinct but intimately related events, one that has been the focus of considerable attention, the other virtually ignored.

As the world followed the June 1967 war raging between Israel and her Arab neighbours, an ancient Jewish community was on the verge of disappearing. It was then that Libya's remaining 4,000 Jews — who had survived colonial occupiers from the Phoenicians and the Greeks to the Italians and the British, as well as 16 years of Libyan national independence — were forced to leave their country in the wake of a vicious pogrom, the third since 1945.

A deeply religious community proud of its rich heritage, these Jews lived in the country's two principal cities, Tripoli and Benghazi, where the men worked as artisans, shopkeepers, clerks and merchants, and the women remained at home to raise often large families.

Despite guarantees in the 1951 constitution protecting minority rights, Jews could not, 10 years later, vote, hold public office, serve in the army, obtain Libyan passports, purchase new property, acquire majority ownership in any new business, or supervise their own communal affairs.

Yet they remained. Their daily lives were largely unaffected: their political powerlessness and physical vulnerability almost taken for granted. Access to the synagogues, the centre of Libyan Jewish life, was unimpeded; businesses often prospered; and faith in King Idris's basic friendship to the Jewish minority continued.

AS LATE AS January 1967, Jews felt sufficiently confident of their position to plan the construction of a new synagogue in Tripoli. But in the ensuing months, growing tension throughout the Middle East and



Stamping of the first passport for Israel, Tripoli, 1949.

(Beth Hatefussot)

North Africa was fuelled by Egyptian President Gamal Abd al-Nasser's provocative actions against the Jewish state and fiery anti-Israeli rhetoric.

Libya's Jews hoped they would somehow remain untouched by events beyond their country's borders, but the outbreak of war in the Middle East in June of that year dispelled any such hopes. A Libyan Jew described the impact of the Six-Day War on the Jewish community:

"At 10 o'clock on the morning of June 5, the news that hostilities had started between Israel and the Arab states spread throughout the city like lightning. 'The Week for Palestine,' which had begun a few days earlier with controlled and pacific demonstrations... exploded into fanatic and destructive demonstrations against the peaceful Jewish population.... The mob, drunk with fanaticism, and constantly excited by false news from the battlefield, hurried itself ferociously and violently upon Jewish stores and homes, provoking fire, destruction, and massacre.... Several Arabs and Italians who tried to buy bread for their Jewish friends were threatened with serious measures if they did it again."

Giulia, who was then a 16-year-old pupil in an Italian school in Tripoli, still remembers those traumatic events:

"When the war began, we huddled at home — my parents and eight children, age 17 to 3. The mob came. It seemed there were a thousand frenzied, chanting men. Some had jars of gasoline which they began to empty in our house. One was about

to strike a match when another, whom we had known for years, called on the crowd to withdraw. He said that we were a decent family who had never harmed anyone. Amazingly, everyone complied. That act took unspeakable courage."

"MANY JEWS were murdered during the riots," Giulia's mother added. "And the wanton destruction of the Jewish buildings, homes, and stores, and our forced expulsion rip at my soul. The graves of all my relatives are there. The most difficult thing of all is that I have not been able to return to my family's gravesites. And were I allowed to travel in Libya today, I would find that the Jewish cemeteries have been destroyed to make way for roads and hotels.... (Libyan leader) Gaddafi ignored our appeals to exhume and transfer the bodies before construction began."

By the time calm was restored, 18 Jews in Tripoli were dead. Two families were killed by a Libyan official who said he was escorting them to shelter. An old woman and a young boy were murdered as they ventured out of their homes in search of food. And an old Maltese was mistaken for a Jew and fatally stabbed. Property damage was in the millions of dollars.

Faced with the complete breakdown of law and order, King Idris urged the Jews to leave the country temporarily. Whereas, Jews had previously had considerable difficulty obtaining travel documents, Libyan officials were now visiting Jewish homes and issuing such documents on the spot. Escorts were

provided to the airports. But departing Jews were permitted only one suitcase and the equivalent of \$50.

In June and July, some 4,000 Jews travelled to Italy. From there, 1,300 joined 33,000 Libyan Jews who had come in the 1940s and early '50s. Twenty-two hundred remained in Italy. Already fluent in Italian and heavily influenced by the dominant Italian culture in Libya, their adjustment was comparatively easy. A few hundred resettled in the United States. Today only six elderly Jews remain in Tripoli.

IN 1970, one year after Gaddafi seized power in a coup d'état, the Libyan government announced a series of laws to confiscate the assets of Libya's Jews, issuing bonds providing for fair compensation payable within 15 years. But 1985 came and went with no compensation ever paid, despite the efforts of the Association of Libyan Jews and others to gain the help of western governments and international organizations.

Gaddafi has excused his defaulting on the bonds by asserting that "the alignment of the Jews with Israel, the Arab nations' enemy, has forfeited their right to compensation."

After living continuously in Libya for more than two millennia, and with only a few scattered protests from abroad, the Jewish community ceased to exist in 1967. It is a legacy of the Six-Day War that ought not to be forgotten.

David Harris is the American Jewish Committee's new Washington representative.

Garden of Eden 'down under'

Yosef Goell

THE AUSTRALIAN Jewish community is perhaps the only Diaspora community that has grown in recent years.

Mark Liebler, president of the Australian Zionist Federation, who was in Jerusalem for the recent sessions of the Zionist General Council and the Jewish Agency Assembly told me that the Jewish population, whose size he estimated at between 80,000 and 100,000, had grown from three sources: South Africans, Russian drop-outs, and Israeli yordim.

The three types behave differently, but apparently pretty much in keeping with their behaviour in the other countries to which they have been heading. For many of the South Africans who have migrated to Australia — as opposed to coming on aliya to Israel, or going to the U.S. or Canada — Australia "is the closest thing to the Garden of Eden that is South Africa, without the serpent of apartheid and the growing racial unrest," as I was told on a visit to South Africa several years ago.

Liebler estimated that several thousand families of South African Jews had migrated to Australia in the past decade. They are very involved in the Jewish communities among whom they have settled, and especially in Melbourne and Sydney, which between them account for about 90 per cent of Australian Jewry.

Liebler noted that the smaller Jewish communities, which fear they are on the way to total disappearance, are actively soliciting South African Jews who are already thinking of leaving, to make their homes among them. This is true, for example, of Adelaide, in South Australia, whose Jewish population is just over 2,000. Most of the South African Jewish immigrants to Australia have been independent businessmen or professionals and were thus not very affected by the unemployment which was a serious problem for salaried people.

THE RUSSIAN drop-outs, whose numbers Liebler gives as about 2,000 families, by and large have not shown an interest in becoming involved in the affairs of the Jewish communities. Liebler's picture seemed to conform to the picture of Russian drop-outs in the U.S. The main motivation of these groups was

clearly to get out of the Soviet Union, but in many cases also to get away from being Jewish — which in the Soviet Union is mainly associated with *tsoris*.

The 7,500 or so yordim — "just about equal to the number of Australians who have come to Israel" — are also not involved with the Jewish communities. Liebler, who does not like the pejorative term yordim, because he feels that much can be done with these people to attract them to the Jewish community, also feels that they and their children should not be considered entirely lost to Israel.

Many of them are alienated, and feel that they are being treated as second-class citizens, both as Australians and as Jews. Liebler believes that all Jews, including yordim, should be made welcome by their host Jewish communities. His impression is that many of the yordim are engaged in the building trades.

The small Jewish communities of Perth, Adelaide, and Brisbane are in trouble because of their very small size and the specific difficulty of young people finding Jewish marriage partners. There has thus been a gravitation to the major centres of Sydney and Melbourne. This has also been true to some extent of the tiny Jewish communities of New Zealand. In the two major communities, the intensity of Jewish and Zionist activity is quite impressive.

There are about 35,000 registered members in movements affiliated with the Zionist Federation, which even considering some degree of overlapping, is very high for a population of 80,000-100,000. All Jewish organizations, with the exception of B'nai B'rith, are part of the Zionist Federation.

MUCH MORE IMPRESSIVE than these overall membership figures — whose significance can at times be questionable — is the rate of attendance in full-time Jewish day schools. Liebler puts their number at about 75-80 per cent of all Jewish children in Melbourne and about 45 per cent in Sydney, which sounds like something of a world record. Liebler also

noted that several hundred young Australian Jews are participating in various programmes in Israel, which exposes them to life in this country for periods of up to a year.

He estimated that the incidence of intermarriage among Australian Jews is about half of that of North American Jewry. That figure would seem to be in keeping with what I have often been told by Australian Jewish leaders I have met: Australian Jewry is about one generation behind American Jewry.

That would also seem to be the case with the relatively small role played by Australian Jews in the general politics of their country. They support candidates for office in national politics, but there are still only a few who are themselves active in such roles. There is one Jewish cabinet minister, Barry Cohen. Liebler believes that one of the reasons for the dearth of Jews in national politics is that such careers usually mean spending a good part of one's life in the national capital of Canberra, which is not particularly attractive to most Jews. "Politics," he observed, "is apparently as unpopular a career choice among Australian Jews, as is the rabbinate."

A recent development has been the growth and increased activity of the Union for Progressive Judaism, the equivalent of America's Reform movement. Liebler, who sports a kippa and formally represents the Mizrahi movement in the Federation, noted that the Australian Reform movement was much less extreme (in its divergence from traditional Jewish forms) than its American counterpart. Its youth movement, Netzer, is now the second largest Jewish youth movement in Australia, after having started from zero only a few years ago.

Given the nearly equal size of the Jewish communities of Melbourne and Sydney, there has been an arrangement in force in recent years that the headquarters and the presidency of the Zionist Federation alternate between the two cities. Liebler, who is 44, and who made his professional career as a top tax lawyer, is clearly a Melbourne patriot. He expressed the hope that the quadrennial move would end with his incumbency, and that the Zionist Federation offices would stay put in Melbourne.

'Frisco: 40% mixed marriages

Tom Tugend

LOS ANGELES. — There are a lot more Jews in San Francisco than has been estimated, but few identify with communal organizations, a large number intermarry, and a high proportion of them are homosexuals.

Most of the Bay Area's 222,852 Jews strongly support Israel, but they are less clear about their religious beliefs, according to the most comprehensive survey ever conducted of Jews in northern California region.

"San Francisco Jews have a unique definition of what Judaism is," noted Jocelyn Goldberg, who led the survey research team, in a preliminary report.

"In the category of religious identity," said Goldberg, "an astonishing 30 per cent defined themselves as something other than Orthodox, Conservative or Reform. Some said they were 'just Jewish.' Others described themselves as Buddhist Jews, mystic Jews, born-again pagan Jews, and whole earth Jews."

The area surveyed includes seven counties bordering the bay, including the large cities of San Francisco, Oakland and San Jose, the university towns of Berkeley and Palo Alto, the rich, rustic suburbs of Marin County and the high technology enclaves of "Silicon Valley."

Previous estimates of the area's Jewish population had ranged from 125,000 to 180,000, well below the new figure of nearly 223,000. They are widely scattered, although some neighbourhoods in San Francisco,

Berkeley and Palo Alto are up to 20 per cent Jewish.

Other facts and figures, reported by the study's director, Gary Tobin, included:

San Francisco itself, with a population of 600,000, has slightly over 52,000 Jews, or whom at least 15 per cent or nearly 8,000, are gay. For the Bay Area as a whole, 9 per cent of the Jewish population is gay or lesbian.

This data, said Tobin, is the first in the U.S. that "corroborates that there is a gay Jewish population."

For two out of five couples, one of the partners is non-Jewish, possibly the highest intermarriage rate in the country, according to Tobin, a Boston-based demographer who has led similar projects in Baltimore, Washington, D.C., and St. Louis.

In general, the Jewish population is relatively young, with a significant

number of both wealthy and very poor families.

The two-year study was commissioned by the Jewish Community Federation of San Francisco and those of neighbouring counties, and the initial results show that they have their work cut out in reaching their natural constituents.

For instance, more than 90 per cent of the people sampled said they were not familiar with Jewish human service agencies. These and similar findings indicate that the "organizational and institutional Jewish network in the Bay Area has to go to extraordinary efforts to involve Jewish people in communal life," Tobin noted.

"If the Jews are reluctant to join," he added, "it's not because they don't care about Judaism; it's that, as many other studies in this region show, they just don't want to associate with any institution."

Results of the survey are based on 59,000 phone calls which yielded 2,400 completed interviews.

Synagogue in Majorca

The first synagogue on Majorca island in five and a half centuries was consecrated on June 21. The medieval Jewish community came to an end in 1435. The new synagogue is located very close to the centre of Palma, in the Calle Monseñor Palmer.

Dr. Arnold Spicer, President of the Jewish Community, said: "Today we come together and celebrate the renewal of Jewish life." Rabbi

Ben-Shabat of Barcelona performed the consecration.

The Bishop of Majorca, Msgr. Teodoro Ubeda, said that there was now a new climate of trust between Christians and Jews. "All the intolerance and persecution are things of the past, for which we are very sorry." (H.J.G.)

The Jewish World page, which appears on alternate Tuesdays, is edited by Aryeh Rubinstein.

Ex-Israeli misfires in German debate

Eric Lucas

only mean a brighter future."

The moderator of the conference, a young German, gave a brilliant address on "Historical Anti-Semitism in Germany." He demolished all the "popular" slogans charging that the Jews have all the money, that they use sharp practice in business, that Jewish children are always the best in school — arguments one can still hear in Germany and, alas, also in the rest of Europe, in the U.S. and lately even in Japan. He won enthusiastic applause.

WE WERE THEN treated to a lecture by a Polish academic on "Jews and anti-Semitism in Europe." He stated proudly that the Jews of Western Europe found refuge in Poland after the massacres of the Crusades and during the 13th and 14th century expulsions and pogroms that followed the Black Death. But when he dealt with the Chmielnicki massacres in the Ukraine in 1648/49, he explained that the Jews had exploited the

peasants and thus brought the hatred of the populace on themselves.

He even painted a rosy picture of the status of the Jews in Poland between 1920 and 1939. He was brought to task by a Jewish woman who was born in Poland and lived there until 1957. When she noted that even in 1946, over 350 Jews were killed throughout Poland, he had a ready answer. "Political commissars were sent from Moscow to Warsaw to suppress the Polish people. Most of the commissars, if not all, were Jews."

A young German lawyer gave a detailed account of the prosecution of the Nazis who had killed civilians in Germany, in the East and in occupied Europe. The examples he gave of the leniency of the German courts in the '50s and '60s were new to most of those present. They were stunned at the blatant miscarriage of justice, with only a few years in prison meted out where a life sentence was clearly indicated.

Hesitantly, he tried to explain. Tens of thousands of former Nazis should have been condemned. Germany was not only defeated militarily; its cities were in ruins; its infras-

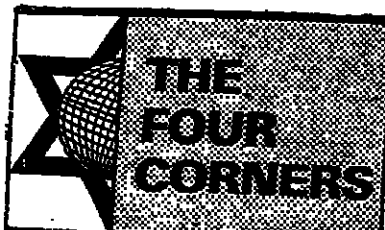
tructure shattered; millions of people were fleeing to the Western zone. If those tens of thousands had been put behind bars, it would have destroyed the fabric of post-war Germany.

Many of the Germans who spoke were highly critical of their society — like so many Israelis in Israel. They saw anti-Semitism as a disease, and they spoke without self-pity or false paths. Many of them visit Israel regularly and learn what they can about Jews, Judaism, and Israel. They should be encouraged.

THE BRITISH representative declared that there is no anti-Semitism in Britain. Of course Jews are prosperous. Of course he mentioned the Rothschilds. Once there was even a Jewish prime minister — Disraeli. But now is the time to forgive and forget. After all, not only six million Jews were killed, but also nine million Allied soldiers. "They are equally dead," he concluded.

The Italian reported that the Jews in Italy all belong to the upper classes. He said that there had been some manifestations of anti-Semitism after Sabra and Shatila. The Austrian had difficulties with the term "the chosen people," and with the fact that Jews used to be usurers.

The writer is former chairman of the British Olim Society.



New Synagogue Council head: Rabbi Gilbert Klaperman, newly elected president of the Synagogue Council of America (SCA), promised he will strive to bridge the gaps between the three major branches of Judaism.

"We are going to deepen the cooperation and understanding between Conservative, Orthodox and Reform Judaism," Klaperman said in an interview with JTA.

The SCA "brings together on a daily basis the leadership of the three branches in Judaism," Klaperman noted. "Despite many differences among these constituent agencies, they continue to seek a community of interest and to focus on a wide range of moral and social problems which our society faces," he said.

"The SCA," he added, "has been able to achieve a unique level of cooperation among these religious bodies. It is the only national representative Jewish religious body that can speak today with one voice to the Christian world, to governmental agencies and the UN."

The SCA represents 2,500 Conservative, Orthodox and Reform synagogues in America. It has 3,500 rabbis and about four million members. (JTA)

Swiss Nazi loses council seat: Ernst Kim, a self-proclaimed Nazi who expressed racist views in an interview with a West German newspaper, was ousted from his seat on the Bern City Council last month and from the extreme rightwing National Action Party which he represented.

Political circles and the public were outraged by the interview in the newspaper *Bund*, which quoted Kim as saying: "I am a Nazi. All dark-skinned people should be expelled from Switzerland, mixed marriages prohibited, and foreigners not allowed to participate in demonstrations in Switzerland."

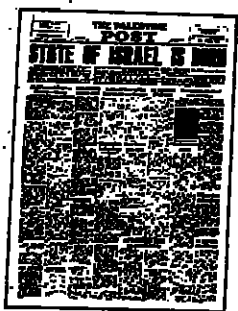
Markus Ruf, leader of the National Action Party, apparently had no choice but to dismiss Kim. The Swiss daily *Le Suisse* said in an editorial that he did so because the party wanted to demonstrate it is not a Nazi party.

"If so, why is Ruf always accompanied by shaven-headed bodyguards who have been arrested several times in Basel and Zurich for attacking refugees from Sri Lanka?" the editorial asked.

Dutch Shuls consolidated: At least 10 small Ashkenazi congregations will be absorbed by larger ones in their vicinity, according to a decision of the central committee of the Netherlands Ashkenazi congregations.

There are about 40 Ashkenazi congregations in Holland. The decision applies to those with fewer than 25 members which are no longer able to provide themselves with required facilities.

Novelty Calendars



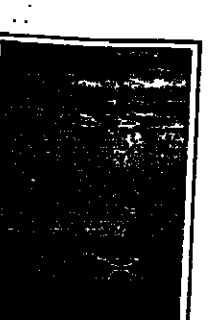
Front Page Israel
Historic front pages from The Jerusalem Post 1932-1987, depicting Israel's story of idealism and hope, blood and trial.



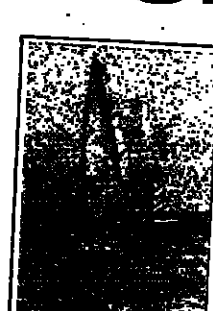
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THE DISCIPLINE of psychology – and the many counselling services it has spawned – is often associated with the secular community in this country. Many of its founders were agnostics, and many practitioners are irreligious. It is thus understandable why some religious people with psychological problems might be deterred from seeking help.

Recognizing this problem, Orthodox therapists in Jerusalem have established two counselling services oriented toward the needs of the religiously observant community. Trained therapists well versed in Jewish tradition, Shaya Ostrov, of Shearim, and Avraham Katz, of Machon Netivot, have integrated Jewish values into the theories they have developed and the therapy they practise.

"In treatment," says Ostrov, an immigrant from the United States, "Jewish values are involved all the time. We make use of the teachings of the Sages to help understand

Psychology for the non-secular

Leah Abramowitz takes a look at two special counselling services serving the religious community.

inter-generational problems, friction in the home or individual maladjustment.

Moreover, he adds, his consultation service, which is staffed only by therapists and consultants who are observant, has won the confidence of the Orthodox community because "we speak the same language."

In fact, teachers at local yeshivot refer troubled students to Shearim because they know the counselling will not conflict with what they are learning. Young couples at kollels, overburdened with personal and financial difficulties, approach the

service for assistance from its social workers and psychologists.

But, says Ostrov, Shearim's work extends beyond individual therapy and marriage guidance. They have also developed educational programmes for the *haredi* community, the Jewish Agency and the National Council of Synagogue Youth.

The ultra-Orthodox P'tach (Parents for Torah for Our Children) organization in Har Nof asked Shearim to develop special curricula for children with learning problems, emotional disturbances and slight retardation to enable these young-

sters to remain within the mainstream educational system.

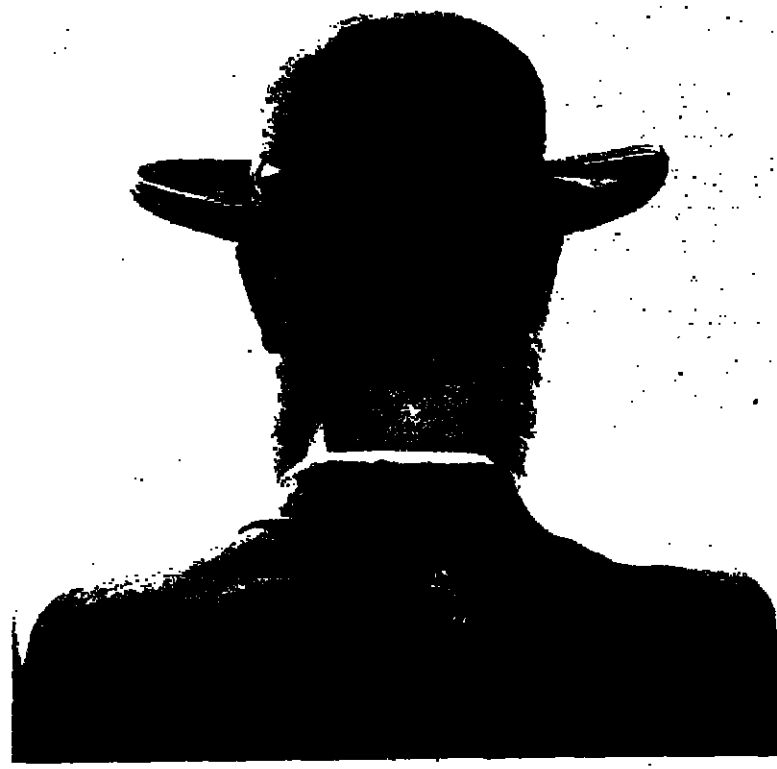
Ostrov observes that the success of the programme is evident in the fact that, not only were special classes, introduced into *haredi* schools, but afternoon enrichment classes screening for disabilities, and individual counselling were introduced to help the children and their families.

Ostrov is particularly proud of two innovative educational programmes for immigrant youth. Shearim's staff have developed a remedial learning system which helps Ethiopian children bridge the gap between life in their traditional community and the demands of contemporary Israeli society.

Another programme, funded by a special grant, is aimed at training leaders of the Ethiopian community. Shearim is also developing programmes for immigrant youth from the Soviet Union.

Shearim's "The Jerusalem Experience," developed for the National Council of Synagogue Youth to attract unaffiliated Jewish youth on American college campuses, was also successful, according to Ostrov. Students who had never shown any interest in Jewish concerns were brought to Israel for a week, and many were so intrigued that upon their return to the United States began attending NCSY classes. A number of these students are planning to come back to Israel.

LIKE SHEARIM, Machon Netivot is dedicated to integrating Jewish



(Richard Nowitz)

values into its therapeutic work with individuals and families from the Orthodox community.

"We believe that in Jewish philosophy, there are solutions for all of life's problems," says Avraham Katz, a marital counsellor who is the institute's co-director.

There are five part-time social workers and psychologists on Netivot's staff, some of whom are ordained rabbis and wives of Kollel students. Furthermore, a rabbinic authority and psychiatrist are available for consultative purposes.

Katz cited some cases of Orthodox individuals who, he believed, needed the help that only a religiously-observant therapist could provide. One was that of a young yeshiva student who became so engrossed in his studies that he tended

to forget the physical world – and thus his own physical needs – more and more. His health became immaterial to him in his search for spirituality and he even stopped eating.

To nurture the young man back to health, the Netivot therapist cited Maimonides and Judah Halevi's *Kuzari* to impress upon him the need to maintain his health and seek a balance between the spiritual and the physical worlds.

Another poignant case cited by Katz was that of a young repentant couple who had married against their parents' wishes. Overcome with remorse, the young wife felt she should divorce her husband in order to fulfil the commandment of honouring one's parents. Acutely aware of the religious dimension of the

problem, the psychologist explained that the woman's first responsibility, in religious terms, was to her husband. Then the therapist worked extensively with the couple to help the wife overcome the anxiety she felt when separated from her parents, which created the problem in the first place.

A third case, related by Katz, had to do with a yeshiva student anxious about his problem with masturbation – an act expressly forbidden by the Torah. In order to deal with the student's underlying problems, the therapist received a *heter* (special dispensation) from the consulting rabbi, thus allaying the student's anxiety.

One of Netivot's first projects was a four-day seminar conducted at absorption centres to strengthen immigrant families' appreciation for Jewish values and tradition.

Katz says his staff has also helped a volunteer neighbourhood self-help committee to acquire the counselling skills needed to help its residents in distress.

A third community Netivot project is aimed at para-professionals and concerns family dynamics. Within this framework, Katz teaches an intensive one-year course to a senior kollel class of rabbis to prepare them for the problems they might encounter as spiritual leaders of communities and congregations.

Whereas Shearim develops programmes focusing on developing leadership qualities and Jewish identity, Netivot concentrates on strengthening the family unit and helping young people prepare for marriage.

"The meetings [we organize] will give today's young people better means to cope with the strains of marriage," says Katz.

(Shearim is located at 18 King George Street, tel. (02)-234246; Netivot is at 27 Ramban Street, tel. (02)-661992.)

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Where kids are kings

The Hamahanot Ha'olim youth movement is turning 60, Lea Levavi reports.

more hygienic. We disagreed, however, and told them that we'd take whatever precautions and hygienic measures were necessary without destroying our movement's tradition of cooking over an open fire. They had to agree – we outvoted them!"

The first two days of the movement's five-day convention will be devoted to debates and voting, and will be attended by high school-age members. After that, the younger members – from fifth grade (when children first join) on – will arrive and the high schoolers will assume their role as *madrichim* (counselors), organizing sporting and other activities for the younger participants.

Hamahanot Ha'olim is oriented towards the Labour Party but that, too, depends on the members.

"If we decide by majority vote, God forbid, to support Kahane or the Likud, that's the way it would be and nobody could stop it," the young leaders explain.

The movement's primary aim is for its graduates to join kibbutzim. About 14 per cent of them remain on kibbutzim after their army service in the Nahal: "That may sound low," Shlomi says, "but it's higher than any other youth movement."

"It's hard to predict what we, ourselves, will do," he says. "I'm planning to go to a kibbutz after the army but if Nahal sends me to a pilot's course, let's say, my life could go in a very different direction."

Shlomi's colleagues echo the same sentiments; they think they're headed for the kibbutz, but they're too young to be sure.

The three teenagers – and prob-

ably most other members – joined the movement because it happened to be active in their area and because someone from Mahanot Ha'olim came to their school and drummed up enrolment. Commitment to the movement develops later.

"Not all teenagers want to go to discotheques; some of us care about what's happening in our society," Shlomi says.

"Sure we're busy with school-work," Semadar says. "But if you want to come to a meeting badly enough, you organize your time so you can do it."

The three say they will be less active next year as 12th graders – not because of *bagrut* (matriculation) exams, they stress, but because their positions in the movement will have to be handed over to a new group of 11th graders. Moreover, Semadar and her friends will be busy organizing their Nahal *garinim*.

"We won't be as active," Semadar says, "but we will still be close to the movement because it's important to us. The *mahanah* (camp, as each local branch is called) becomes sort of your second home. We're a small, intimate movement, maybe 3,500 kids. It's something very special."

Burnout and beepers



Judy Siegel-Itzkovich

cited poor physical condition, smoking and obesity, while the patients tended to attribute the heart attack to troubling circumstances in their lives such as dissatisfaction at work.

Those patients who thought a combination of controllable and uncontrollable circumstances had caused the attack made the greatest recovery. Among them were those who described themselves as "angry people" with a lot of pressure at work. Those patients, for example, who said they were "unlucky people" and who blamed "fate" for their heart attack were least likely to return to work and a normal life.

Bar-On found that doctors, however busy, could be faulted for their lack of information about their patients' attitudes toward their illness which could, in turn, affect their recovery. Without taking their patients' outlook into account, he said, doctors are hampered in their ability to help their patients.

AN ELECTRICIAN who worked on tanks in the IDF and who developed lung cancer recently initiated legal action demanding that he be recognized as having been handicapped during IDF service. The young Netanya resident, who worked on tanks between 1978 and 1981, claimed that during the years he was on the job, large amounts of sand, dust and engine exhaust entered his respiratory system and caused the disease.

An opinion by the head of the Israel League for the Prevention of Respiratory Diseases declared that there was indeed a clear link between his conditions of army service and the lung cancer. The hearing will continue in November.

A NUN who is a nurse in an Italian hospital has reportedly become the first medical worker to contract Aids from a patient. AP reports that the

nun was changing the bandages of a hemophilia patient when suddenly blood spurted on her face, arms and hands. She had not been wearing gloves or a face mask. Doctors believe that she contracted Aids when the virus invaded her body through small scratches on her hands, or via her mouth or eyes. So far, 756 Italians have contracted Aids, and 424 have died of it.

THE STATE Comptroller's report has found that there is a great surplus of doctors in Israel, with one per 400 residents – among the highest doctor/patient ratios in the world. *Newsweek* reported recently that the doctor/patient ratio in the U.S. is due to decrease, because of drastic reductions in applications to medical school.

Such applications have dropped 26 per cent compared to 1975; the drop in applications to dental schools has been even greater – 63 per cent over the past decade.

Medical school administrators blame the drop on everything from the fear of contracting Aids from patients, to the values of the "me generation" that wants only a comfortable life.

College students apparently believe that they can make a better living and work shorter hours by going into business or investment banking. Medical students also rack up tremendous debts to finance their long studies and they fear future malpractice suits by dissatisfied pa-

tients, which in the U.S. have reached epidemic proportions.

ANEMIA is very common among patients undergoing artificial dialysis. About 175,000 dialysis patients around the world, and many are anemic. Now a molecular-biologically manufactured substance, called erythropoietin (EPO), believed to help increase the number of red blood cells, might help alleviate not only dialysis-induced anemia but also other types. EPO is a joint U.S.-German effort.

TWENTY ISRAELIS who need heart transplants are not getting them because families refuse to donate the organs of deceased relatives, according to Prof. Joseph Borman, head of the (as-yet inactive) heart transplant unit at Hadassah-Hebrew University Hospital. Borman recently reported in a radio interview that five patients had died last year in the first month after his unit was established because needed transplants could not be provided. The operation could be performed here for \$15,000, compared to over \$50,000 abroad.

Even one of the nurses employed in the transplant unit said he was not sure he would agree to donate the organ of a deceased close relative. How could he be sure, he wondered, whether the organ would really help a patient and not be used for research?

Ultra-Orthodox Jews who try to persuade families not to donate organs, and lack of sufficient cooperation among hospitals, were also cited as reasons for the problem.

New Akim club

AKIM, the Israel Association for Rehabilitation of the Mentally Handicapped, has opened its first club in Tel Aviv for severely retarded children and teenagers.

The aim of the club (*moadonit*), which also caters to children with severe psychomotoric disabilities, is to enrich the children's generally poor social and cultural life. It is open daily from 3:30 to 5:30 p.m. at the Kalischer School.

"Try a different way" is the name of another new Akim programme involving the training of handicapped for the job market. A trade is chosen for each job-seeker with the aid of a counsellor who then sees to it that the trainee receives a job in his chosen trade.

By working closely with the trainee and the prospective employer, Akim staffers hope to help

the latter overcome the difficulties of integrating a retarded person into his plant.

There are some 200 retarded adults, age 18 and above, living currently in Tel Aviv, and Akim would like to help them lead lives independent from those of their parents, as do other adults. To this end, the organization's branch in the city is planning to obtain four flats a year for retarded adults capable of living on their own, as well as a home for retarded persons who cannot care for themselves.

For information on "Try a different way," call (03) 726063, 376752, 651447. Volunteers for helping with the flats programme are asked to call (03) 656483, 651447. D.S.

Today is edited by Amy Levinson.



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BASEBALL

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NEW YORK (AP). — After being traded for the second time in eight months, Kevin Mitchell was thinking of heading for home. In a way, he did just that.

Mitchell hit a pair of two-run homers and San Francisco rallied for three runs in the eighth inning to defeat the Chicago Cubs 7-5 on Sunday at Wrigley Field.

Mitchell, 25, was acquired in a seven-player deal between the Giants and San Diego late Saturday night.

"I'm not mad, but I'm not happy," Mitchell said after his first game as Giants' third baseman. "Two trades in a year was getting to my head. I was thinking of going home, but some of the (San Diego) players and coaches told me to go over there and do the job."

Mitchell was a key member of the New York Mets' world championship team last season, hitting .277 with 12 homers and 43 runs batted in as a rookie.

Last December, Mitchell was traded by the Mets to San Diego in an eight-player deal that sent outfielder Kevin McReynolds to New York.

Mitchell was unhappy over leaving New York and his friends Dwight Gooden and Darryl Strawberry, but happy over playing in San Diego, his hometown.

After a mediocre start with the Padres, Mitchell was starting to get comfortable. Last Wednesday, he hit two homers against Los Angeles.

Mitchell, along with pitchers Dave Dravecky and Craig Lafferty, were traded to the Giants for all-star third baseman Chris Brown and pitcher Mark Davis, Keith Comstock and Mark Grant.

Reds 7, Mets 5

Tom Browning won his first start since being recalled from the minors and Bo Diaz had four hits as Cincinnati defeated visiting New York and Dwight Gooden.

Browning, a 20-game winner as a rookie in 1985, was demoted to class AA Nashville after starting the season 4-6 with a 7.76 earned run

average. In seven innings, Browning yielded six hits, one walk and struck out six.

Trailing 1-4, the Reds scored five runs on six hits against Gooden, 5-2, in the second inning. Gooden pitched three innings, allowing six runs and nine hits. It was Gooden's third shortest stint as a major-leaguer. Twice he has left after 2½ innings.

Cardinals 4, Braves 1

Greg Matthews allowed three hits in 8½ innings and Ozzie Smith went 4-for-5 and broke a seventh inning tie with a two-run single as St. Louis completed a three-game sweep of Atlanta.

It was Atlanta's seventh loss in 13 games, while the Cardinals improved the major league's best record to 28-13.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Once a rookie Mark McGwire hit his 30th homer in the Oakland Athletics' 80th game, a new pitching strategy quickly became apparent — throwing the ball closer to his body than home plate.

McGwire was hit by pitches twice after he homered and Jose Canseco added two more home runs in Oakland's 6-3 victory over Boston. McGwire said he believed the Red Sox players when they said they weren't throwing at him, but Athletics' manager Tony La Russa and teammate Reggie Jackson weren't buying the denials.

"It doesn't look good when a sinkerball pitcher hits a kid in the head," La Russa said of Wes Gardner, who hit McGwire's helmet in the eighth inning, nearly starting a bench-clearing brawl.

"If it was me, I'm going to the mound the first time, and the second time I'm going to the mound again," Jackson said. "But I'm a 20-year veteran. He's smart enough to know he's a rookie. He doesn't want anyone to think he's too big for his britches."

McGwire, now only seven homers short of the AL rookie record set by Al Rosen and eight shy of the major-league mark shared by Frank Robinson and Wally Berger, said Boston players told him that Dennis "Old Can" Boyd and Gardner weren't trying to hit him.

Twins 4, Orioles 3

Kent Hrbek hit his sixth homer in 10 games and his 19th since May 11 when he led off the ninth inning, breaking a 3-3 tie against Baltimore.

White Sox 17, Indians 0

Chicago routed Cleveland in the most one-sided AL shutout since California beat Minnesota 17-0 on April 23, 1980.

Ken Williams and Harold Baines each drove in four runs and Ozzie Guillen and Greg Walker added three RBI apiece, pacing a 21-hit attack for the White Sox.

Rangers 10, Yankees 4

Texas erased a 3-1 deficit with seven consecutive hits and six runs in the fourth inning against New York, including two-run homers by Larry Parrish and Mike Stanley.

AMERICAN LEAGUE EAST

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	51	31	.622	—
Detroit	44	34	.563	7 1/2
Toronto	45	35	.563	7 1/2
Milwaukee	40	38	.513	9
Boston	39	42	.481	11 1/2
Baltimore	31	50	.383	19 1/2
Cleveland	27	53	.338	23

WEST DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Kansas City	45	35	.563	—
Minnesota	40	38	.513	5 1/2
Oakland	43	37	.538	2
California	41	41	.500	5
Seattle	40	41	.494	5 1/2
Texas	38	41	.481	6 1/2
Chicago	31	47	.397	13

Sunday's games: Texas 10, New York 4; Chicago 17, Cleveland 0; Minnesota 4, Baltimore 3; Kansas City 4, Toronto 3; 10 innings; California 4, Milwaukee 3, 12 innings; Oakland 6, Boston 3; Detroit 7, Seattle 5.

NATIONAL LEAGUE EAST

	W	L	Pct.	GB
St. Louis	49	29	.628	—
Montreal	42	37	.532	7 1/2
New York	42	38	.525	8
Chicago	37	43	.463	13 1/2
Philadelphia	36	41	.469	14 1/2
Pittsburgh	26	44	.368	24

WEST DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cincinnati	46	35	.568	—
Houston	40	38	.513	5 1/2
San Francisco	40	40	.500	5 1/2
Atlanta	37	43	.463	9 1/2
Los Angeles	37	43	.463	9 1/2
San Diego	29	53	.354	17 1/2

Sunday's games: San Diego 3, Montreal 2; Houston 5, Philadelphia 1; Los Angeles 6, Pittsburgh 1; St. Louis 4, Atlanta 1; Cincinnati 7, New York 5; San Francisco 7, Chicago 5.

England's humiliation complete

LEEDS (AP). — Pakistan took under half-an-hour to wrap up the third Test against England at Headingley here yesterday winning by a whopping innings and 18 runs to take a 1-0 lead in the five-match series.

The tourists bowled England out for 198, after they had started the day at 186 for seven and Pakistan had won with almost two full days to spare.

FINAL SCORES: Pakistan 353, England 136 and 199.

First to go was David Capel, caught at short leg by Ijaz Ahmed off a team for 28, to give the Pakistan skipper his sixth wicket of the innings.

Two runs later it was all over, Imran bowing Graham Dilley for a duck to finish with the splendid figures of seven for 40 — his best bowling performance against England — and match figures of 18 for 77.

Veteran ex-England batsman Dennis Amiss became the first player to score 7,000 runs in Sunday league cricket.

	P	W	L	I	NR	Pct.
Nottingham	7	5	1	0	6	.24
Derby (9)	9	4	1	1	24	.24
Hampshire (11)	9	4	1	1	24	.24
Warwick (16)	9	4	1	1	24	.24
Kent (8)	8	3	3	0	0	.20
Somerset (6)	7	4	2	0	1	.18
Northampton (5)	8	3	3	0	1	.18
Gloucester (17)	8	3	3	0	1	.18
Surrey (12)	7	3	2	0	2	.16
Yorkshire (9)	7	3	2	0	2	.16
Cheshire (12)	7	3	2	0	2	.16
Leicestershire (12)	6	3	2	0	1	.12
Gloucestershire (12)	6	3	2	0	1	.12
Essex (21)	7	2	4	0	1	.10
Leicestershire (15)	6	2	4	0	1	.10
Warwick (9)	8	1	7	0	0	.04

1986 positions in brackets.

SWIMMING

Stigman and Schnell spark Israeli surge

Two victories for Eyal Stigman in the breaststroke, and a splendid effort by Nadav Schnell who set a national record in the 100 metre butterfly, highlighted an all-round impressive performance by Israel's men at the annual Eight Nations swimming meet, held this year in Antwerp, Belgium.

After setting an Israeli record in the 100 m. event, Stigman stormed back on the second and final day of competition with a 2:23.46 in the 200 m. breaststroke, enough to set a competition record, but just shy of his Israeli mark.

Schnell's national record time of 56.24 put him in second place behind Scotland's Neil Cochrane, a silver medalist at the Los Angeles Olympics.

The Israeli men had a fine haul of nine medals, including four more silver and two bronze, to finish third among the men's teams. Overall, however, Israel finished a disappointing seventh, besting only Ireland, as the women placed a distant last in their events.

The best performance for an Israeli woman was a fifth place in the 100 m. butterfly by Irit Dousman, who covered the distance in 1:46.27.



CROWNED PRINCE. — Pat Cash and his girl friend Ann Britt crown their three-year-old son Daniel with the top of the trophy Cash won for defeating world No. 1 Ivan Lendl 7-6, 6-2, 7-5 in the final at Wimbledon. (AFP telephoto)

Day of demons

WIMBLEDON (AP). — The demons that plague Ivan Lendl had been hiding lately, tucked away behind his many tennis titles and trophies.

And then he came to Wimbledon. Lendl is the No. 1 tennis player in the world, and he has the computer printouts to prove it. He has been on top of the rankings every week since September 9, 1985, when he won the U.S. Open for the first time.

Once, it seemed he might never win a Grand Slam event. He would reach the quarters, the semis, sometimes even the finals, and then come up short. And the demons had a picnic with his frustration.

Then Lendl won the French Open in 1984, finally solving the red clay courts of Roland Garros stadium. In the next three years, he won two U.S. Opens on the hard courts of Flushing Meadows, and two more French titles.

Goodbye, demons. Clay courts and hard courts, however, are anomalies at tradition-bound Wimbledon, where the game is played on grass, and has been for 101 tournaments.

Where else would you play lawn tennis but on a lawn? Lendl was so helpless on the surface that he once passed up the tournament, claiming allergies.

But if you play tennis for a living, you cannot ignore Wimbledon. And Lendl eventually became obsessed

with the place, so much so that he said he would gladly trade one of his U.S. or French titles for one of the All-England Club's crowns.

Sorry, mate. No trades allowed on this patch of grass in the suburbs of London. If you want a Wimbledon crown, you figure out grass court tennis. So lately, Lendl has been working on cultivating a green thumb.

He hired Australian grass court specialist Tony Roche to refine his game and began making progress. He reached the semifinals in 1983 and 1984 before losing, slipped out in the round of 16 the next year, and then advanced to the final against Boris Becker before losing last year. He was getting closer.

In this fortnight, Becker was eliminated almost before it stopped raining. The other top seeds tumbled out quietly. And on the last day, there was Lendl again, the No. 2 seed, still there, still reaching for the title.

Stationed on the other side of the net was 22-year-old Pat Cash, the No. 11 seed, who was so nervous before the match that he said his legs felt like jelly. Now old jelly legs, equipped with a checkered headband that looked like it had been borrowed from the Indy 500, would be playing the world's No. 1 player. Up popped the demons.

At the presentation ceremony, Lendl stood and watched Cash claim his prize. He wanted to be somewhere else.

"I believe at the presentations the second on shouldn't be there," he said. "It's a miserable feeling." He should know.

Off court, off the cuff

LONDON (Reuter). — If Wimbledon awarded prizes for the things players said during the tournament, the honour roll might read like this:

Best one-liner: "Turning point? When I walked out there," Pam Shriver after winning only two games in her semifinal against Steffi Graf.

Best unexplained excuse: "The flak that I've been copping over the remarks I made on women's tennis is not based on what I actually said," Pat Cash reacting to reaction to his pre-tournament assertion that women's tennis was "junk."

Least controversial remark: "I got this haircut in Sweden," Mikael Pernfors of Sweden.

Best advice to child tennis players: "I don't want my little boy or my little girl to play. It's not natural. It's a hell of a living," Jimmy Connors.

Most diplomatic remark: "I don't mind a lie here and there but it should at least be realistic. I don't even know who these guys are that write such crap," Martina Navratilova commenting on "rag" newspapers.

Most humble remark: "I am not immortal," Boris Becker.

Best analytical remark: "I played well, he played badly," Stefan Edberg after beating Stefan Eriksson 6-0, 6-0, 6-0.

Most honest remark: "On grass I come in and I don't really know what is going to happen," Mats Wilander, the world's third-ranked player.

Most poignant remark: "After the match in the locker room none of the other girls said anything to me," Natalia Zvereva of the Soviet Union after losing to Gabriela Sabatini.

Most original excuse: "I was working on my tan out there," fifth-seeded Pam Shriver explaining why she took two hours to beat 16th-seeded Sylvia Hanika.

Most irrelevant remark: "My brother's generation are all small. I think maybe after the war there wasn't enough food," Slobodan Zivonovic.

Best classical remark: "Thanks Zeus, or whoever's up there," Martina Navratilova on her reaction to all four net cords falling in her favour in the women's final.

TOUR DE FRANCE

EPINAL, France (Reuter). — Christophe Lavigne of France won the sixth stage of the Tour de France cycle race from Strasbourg to Epinal yesterday. Raul Alcalá of Mexico was second. Switzerland's Erich Maechler kept the overall lead.

Gwynn works hard at being a hacker

LOS ANGELES (AP). — It's July, a baseball season is almost half over, and like Wade Boggs in the American League, Tony Gwynn is in the range of hitting 400.

It's no joke, but it draws a laugh nevertheless from Gwynn, a self-described "hacker" at the plate who has been on a hacking spree.

The San Diego Padres outfielder hit 473 in June to raise his batting average 46 points to a National League-leading 381.

But he's not even taking aim at becoming the first player to hit 400 since Ted Williams hit 406 in 1941.

It's possible for someone to 360° it, but improbable for me," Gwynn said. "I like to go up there and hack away too much. To hit 400, you can't be swinging at bad pitches all the time. Although pitchers have been walking me quite a bit lately because I've been hitting well, I still swing at bad pitches."

"To hit 400, you just can't do that."

At age 27 and in just his fourth full major league season, Gwynn has quietly become one of the best players in the game.

Besides beginning this season with a career batting average of .326, including an NL-leading 351 in 1984, Gwynn stole more than 30 bases in two of his first three years and won a gold glove for defensive excellence in 1986.

This year, he's among the league leaders in triples and stolen bases as well as average, and he closed June on an 11-game hitting streak.

Almost begrudgingly, he admits that he's becoming less of a hacker and more of a selective hitter.

"I think I'm becoming better, a more knowledgeable, more patient hitter," he explained.

"The first few years, I'd back at anything, was always going after anything near the plate."

"I'm still aggressive, but I've learned to be much more patient. I also think I have a better knowledge of the strike zone than I did before, and, having been around for a few years, I'm familiar with most of the pitchers."

Improving his hitting, Gwynn said, has required a lot of work and long hours.

"I take some extra hacks almost every day, get out to the park a couple of hours early, although it's difficult sometimes on the road to get the field," he said.

"I watch videotape. Sometimes I stay up until 1 o'clock in the morning after a game, watching the videotape of my hitting, seeing what I could have done differently."

"I guess I'm a pretty hard worker. I just want to be the best I can be."

He also said he thinks his ability to adjust has helped him.

"Playing baseball's a constant adjustment. Every time you step on the field, every time you come out, every time you go in, you have to adjust. The guys who are successful are the guys who can make the adjustments. I think that's where what success I've had has come from."

Gwynn is not one of those hot hitters who says the ball looks bigger and seems to float to the plate. It looks like the same old baseball to Gwynn.

"It still looks small and spins and curves and dips and rises. All I try to do is get my bat on it."

The Padres, who got off to a horrible start this season, have been winning recently, roughly coinciding with Gwynn's torrid hitting. After an 11-39 start, San Diego won 12 of their last 17 games in June.

"The good thing about the slump, if there was anything good about it, was that all the guys knew we were going to turn it around," Gwynn said. "Now that we have, it's exciting and everybody's getting caught up in it."

SOCCER

Off-season's financial follies begin

By ORI LEWIS

Money problems are adding insult to the injury of miserable seasons on the pitch for once great football clubs Hapoel Tel Aviv and Maccabi Haifa.

Hapoel Tel Aviv's difficulties began earlier this year when, after Moshe Sinai clashed abrasively with national team coach Miljenko Mihic, his performance for the club began to suffer.

Sinai is now demanding a big salary increase, just when the Hapoel management is trying to save money. Sinai is threatening to go abroad until the dispute is settled, which in practical terms means he would miss the team's opening practice session on July 19.

Hapoel are in a quandary, as they are trying to rectify a situation created by the burst of largesse which followed their winning the league title. The 100 per cent increase they gave players then is being felt now in



IN DISPUTE. — Moshe Sinai.

the club's bank balance, and the management is seeking to cut salaries by about 20 per cent.

Maccabi Haifa, it seems, are also

suffering from the aftermath of success. Three seasons at the top — two titles and once as runners up — preceded their dismal performance this year.

In the findings of a report published by the club's comptroller, it appears that the wives of two of the club's senior officials, Zvi Weitzner and Freddy Shavit, profited from free trips abroad awarded management and players in happier times. Shavit has already resigned his post as treasurer and Weitzner is expected to follow suit.

The club's problems extend to the professional level as well. Coach Shlomo Sherf is leaving after several years at the helm, as is mid-field star Baruch Maman. Sherf was not seeing eye to eye with some of the players, most notably Maman, who sat out most of last season on the bench. Maman, whose entire career has been with Maccabi Haifa, has now joined Bnei Yehuda.

Fiji, Guam, Virgin Islands sign up for Calgary '88

IOC officials fear influx of inept 'sports tourists' at Winter Games

CALGARY (AP). — A record 52 countries have said they will compete in the 1988 Winter Olympics, but the International Olympic Committee is questioning whether some can muster teams of international calibre.

The number of countries to accept the committee's invitation to the Calgary Games in February would surpass the previous record for a Winter Olympics, set when 49 teams participated at Sarajevo, Yugoslavia, in 1984.

Countries that announced their participation recently include the Soviet Union, East and West Germany, Bolivia, Chile, Guam, Mongolia, Turkey, the Virgin Islands and Yugoslavia.

However, the committee is concerned that some countries without much experience in winter sports

may send athletes who are not of Olympic stature, IOC spokesman Claire Barreau said in Lausanne.

She said the committee has written the national Olympic committees of several countries that are unlikely contenders in winter sports. The committees have been asked to detail which winter sports are practiced in their countries and who they intend to send to Calgary.

Barreau said Fiji and Gabon, newcomers to the Winter Olympics, were among those who received letters.

Frank King, chairman of Calgary's Olympic organizing committee, said the IOC's director of sports, Walter Troeger, will consult countries about the standards athletes in the winter sports should meet to qualify for the Olympics.

King said he will be delighted if

the Calgary Games have the widest participation in the history of the Winter Olympics, but he said he doesn't want to see what he termed "sports tourism."

Poorly qualified athletes detract from the Olympic goal of being a stage for the highest level of competition, King said. In 1984, an Egyptian skier took more than 3½ minutes to complete a downhill course other competitors finished in well under two minutes, he said.

As well, athletes who are inexperienced in international competition can pose a safety hazard in such events as downhill skiing, King said.

However, neither the Calgary nor the international committees can reject athletes, he said. It is up to the national Olympic committee in each country to determine who it will send.

Best sellers from World Bank Publications

LISTEN TO THE PEOPLE
Lawrence F. Salmen
An account of the author's experience living among the poor inhabitants of World Bank urban development projects in La Paz, Bolivia, and Guayaquil, Ecuador. He shared the lives of slum dwellers, enabling him to explain failings and benefits of the projects, and gained insight into needs that were not apparent to an outsider. Hardcover, 149 pages.
PRICE: NIS 35

FOOD POLICY
The best of current thinking on food policy, written by specialists in agriculture, nutrition, public health, education and other fields. Topics discussed include trade and food aid; domestic marketing, price and subsidy policies; income and effects of programmes to increase production; nutrition, growth and disease; and world food policy. Softcover, 567 pages.
PRICE: NIS 31.00

PIONEERS IN DEVELOPMENT — Second Series
Edited by Gerald M. Meier
Five pioneers in the field of economic development examine the changing contours of the subject during the 1960s and 1970s. Each undertakes a retrospective view of his own speciality: Nobel Laureate Theodore W. Schultz, agriculture; Gottfried Haberler, international trade; Hla Myint, trade and development; Arnold C.

THE AGRICULTURE MINISTRY

No supervision of pesticides

By ANDY COURT
For The Jerusalem Post

The State Comptroller's findings on pesticide use are enough to make a reader think twice about the fruits and vegetables he eats each day. In addition, the comptroller found that there are too many packing houses and processing plants built with ministry subsidies, cases of over production in certain sectors in ineffective monitoring of the black market.

The Agriculture Ministry is responsible for licensing the pesticides that farmers use, based on recommendations from the Health Ministry. But in five cases, the State Comptroller found that pesticides were approved despite opposition of the Health Ministry or before toxicological information was available.

When the Agriculture Ministry checked grapes grown in 1984-5, it found that 10 per cent of the grapes sampled had pesticide levels above the acceptable amount for human beings. And for 57 per cent of the pesticides now being used the human tolerance level is not even known, the comptroller adds.

In general, the comptroller concludes there is a lack of supervision and regulation. No time limits are set for re-examining approved pesticides, even though new research data may have been conducted on them that would shed more light on their effectiveness or danger. Of 190 businesses selling pesticides in 1986, sample tests were done at only five stores.

The comptroller recommends that each pesticide have an expiration date, after which it is illegal to use. This would force Health and Agriculture officials to re-evaluate its effects or pull it off the market. The issue of spraying pesticides must also be re-examined, the report says.

The Agriculture Ministry helped fund the establishment of new regional packing houses and processing plants that were simply not needed from an economic point of

view and is one of the reasons for the financial crisis of the Moshav Movement purchasing organizations, the Comptroller says. Millions of dollars were invested in operations that simply had no chance to earning back the investment put in.

In 1981, for example, the Decorative Plant Marketing and Production Board decided to sell two packing

national economy as a whole. In some cases, the recommendations of the Agriculture Ministry's rural planning branch, which has all the data about what services are needed in a given area, weren't forwarded to the Trade and Industry Ministry office where the financing decisions were made.

The country has 360 regional



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houses that it built in the late 1970s but never used. One of the packing houses was sold to a private firm at a loss of \$3.5 million, 85 per cent of the amount invested. The other, which had required a \$4m. investment, wasn't sold at all and remains unused, the report says.

The problem is that the government offered loans and grants on very preferential terms, while requiring the investors to put up only a very small amount of their own capital. In addition, the professional bodies in the Agriculture Ministry and Industry and Trade Ministry did not always check whether the regional plants were necessary for the

plants, which process and package various agricultural products and also provide services such as mixing animal feed or processing computerized data. A large number of the regional plants are owned by the purchasing organizations of moshavim and kibbutzim, but some are owned by private investors, or settlements organized on a regional basis. Most of the financing for the plants comes from public money in the form of grants or subsidized loans, the report says.

The Comptroller points to a number of problems country's egg industry. Egg farmers in the Jerusalem Hills and Jerusalem Corridor, pro-

duced far above their quotas but were still paid at regular prices, even though the eggs brought a very low price in an already-saturated market. What's more, some 14.8 million eggs, worth NIS 1.2 million, were spoiled because they were stored improperly.

The Poultry Board, which regulates egg production, had no public representative on it from May 1985 to November 1986. The Board's executive committee, which sets each egg farmer's quota, didn't even meet in the 1986 fiscal year.

The amount of illegally marketed fruits and vegetables discovered by inspectors of the Fruit and Vegetable Marketing Board is only about 1 to 2 per cent of the estimated total. And the black market is not small, amounting, according to the Comptroller, to at least 20 per cent of licensed vegetable market and 10 per cent of fruit marketing.

Merchants are selling their delivery documents to smugglers, who take produce from the territories to markets inside the Green Line, or else they are using their credentials to smuggle vegetables themselves.

The fines and other penalties given to these smugglers have not been harsh enough to deter the activity. And the cost of maintaining the Vegetable and Fruit Board's inspectors is extremely high considering how little they accomplish, the comptroller found.

The Vegetable Board was criticized by the comptroller for a hastily conceived plan to import far more onions than the country needed, based on unreliable forecasts of an impending onion shortage producing a loss of \$77,500.

One of the members of the Vegetable Board is connected with the company that won the onion import bid, the report notes.

A greater sum of money - \$678,000 - was wasted when potatoes were exported without sufficient quality control checks.

BANKING ON IT/PINHAS LANDAU

The real retail revolution

Bank Leumi, under the influence of Zedek Bino, pushed Israeli retail banking irreversibly into a new era this week. With the introduction, on Sunday, of what Leumi has chosen to call its "daily account," the twin concepts of free banking and interest on current accounts have made it to centre stage. From now on, the question is only what other banks will do to compete, possibly even trying to outdo Leumi's offer. There can be no going back.

The certain winner is the bank customer, and the more active he is the more he will benefit. Who else will win, and who will lose is less clear. But first let's examine exactly what is being offered.

The daily account has three intrinsic features that prestage a further stage in the ongoing revolution in Israeli retail banking. To these have been added two other features, which are basically unrelated, but have been knocked together into one package. These three features are the introduction of "free banking" and of current account daily interest, and a further significant fall in the cost of personal overdrafts.

• **FREE BANKING** is a concept that has been widely discussed in the international banking industry, and has been implemented in one form or another by banks in most Western countries. The slogan itself refers to the absence of charges on regular account transactions, but - and this needs to be emphasized, although it should be obvious - what you don't pay for in one form, you do in another.

However, what should also be pointed out is that the client who benefits from not paying regular bank charges may not be the one to foot the bill. The Leumi initiative is a case in point. The bank is offering free banking subject to two conditions. First that a charge will still be made on cheque withdrawals where the amount of the cheque is less than NIS 50. Amazingly, perhaps, the bank has found that fully 40 per cent of all cheques drawn are for amounts up to NIS 50, and they are trying, indirectly, to train customers not to waste their own and the bank's money through writing and processing cheques for small sums.

Secondly, the use of the "daily account" costs NIS 3 per month. This charge covers the whole package of goodies (see below), not just the free banking aspect, and therefore cannot be compared solely to the cost of bank charges that the customer now pays. But it illustrates that the account is not free in the full sense.

Note, by the way, that it was Bino who introduced free banking two years ago at First International, when that bank pioneered the "improved current account." But that account has retained charges for all cheques, large and small, so that the daily account is freer than the improved current account - as well as having other novel features.

• **DAILY INTEREST** on credit balances in a current account will be paid, which explains the naming of the "daily account." This development stems directly from the Bank of Israel's recent move to more or less encourage commercial banks to pay interest on current accounts. Here, too, there has been a long and bitter debate round the world as to whether banks should or can afford to pay interest on daily balances in current accounts.

The growth of money-market funds, and the introduction of Merrill Lynch's cash-management account effectively provided this facility in the U.S. But commercial banks, who had lived for decades on the cushion of free money their customers provided them in current accounts, were loath to pay interest and thus sharply increase their cost of funds.

Israeli banks, who face very high liquidity ratios on much of their activity, have been even more reluctant, and pressure to introduce interest on current accounts has only resulted in a very partial system introduced three years ago. This offered some interest on the average credit balance measured over three days - a complicated approach and hence impractical and irrelevant to most customers.

When the Bank of Israel signalled that it would like to see current account interest paid on a daily basis, many banks hoped that no one would pay any attention. Bino, however, has pushed Leumi headlong into the water, and now the others will have to follow rapidly.

The daily account offers half the rate of interest on tapes accounts (currently 14 per cent, therefore the daily account will pay 7) on balances of between NIS 150 and NIS 1,000. Smaller sums will get nothing - although this is one obvious area for other banks to undercut Leumi. Larger sums can be transferred, at the customer's express order, to an "open account" - the equivalent of the pachak account that the Bank of Israel wants to see replace the tapes in use today - where it will get the full rate of interest, in line with the size of the deposit, i.e. 14 per cent or more.

• **LOWER OVERDRAFT RATES** will also be offered in the framework of the daily account. Customers currently using a NIS 1,700 facility will have it boosted to NIS 2,000, while the cost will be prime plus 0.75 per cent per month, which is currently 2.25 per cent per month or 27 per cent per annum. This, as Leumi has loudly proclaimed, is the cheapest overdraft currently available. For customers with a larger facility, of up to NIS 5,000, the cost will be prime plus 1.25 per cent (2.75 per cent monthly, or 33 per cent per annum).

These are the main elements of the new-style current account that Leumi is offering. Every Leumi customer can change his present ordinary current account into a daily account just by giving a signed order to his branch. Leumi expects the vast majority of active accounts to make the switch, even though it involves paying NIS 3 a month.

Customers with relatively little activity in their current account should nevertheless consider whether it is worth their while. If they don't use an overdraft (there are such people, or so it is said) and write few cheques, it probably isn't. For the majority it almost certainly is.

In addition to the foregoing, the new account carries with it the right to get one of Leumi's standard personal loans, which are available in unlinked, dollar-linked and index-linked versions, each with its own terms regarding pricing and duration. This is not a new feature, merely a bonus or "sweetener" to make the package look nicer.

More interesting by far is a genuine novelty being offered in conjunction with the daily account, although not really connected with it. This is a computerized report of revenue and expenses, which will be issued on a quarterly basis, along with a cumulative annual accounting. The purpose of this report is very straightforward. The account holder will be able to see, at a glance, where his income came from (salary, financial income, National Insurance payments, etc. and - this is far more pertinent - where the damned money disappeared to).

The whole package certainly merits the superlatives that Leumi is plugging through a massive advertising campaign. There can be no question that the other banks will have to respond quickly and effectively, because the daily account opens up a huge gap between what has been offered till now.

Taken together with Leumi's other recent and not-so-recent consumer banking moves, such as the "open account" for investment-oriented customers and its Visacard services for local and foreign use, it confirms that that bank, under Bino's leadership, is making the running in the most important area of growth in Israeli banking, namely the retail or consumer side.

Critics are quick to point out that this is increasingly at the cost of the other areas, such as corporate business and international operations. It seems that Bino is deliberately making this trade-off, on the assumption that he can stay ahead in the area he is best at, and that, offers the best profit prospects.

So far, at least, he has kept Leumi between one and two steps clear of the pack. Now we will see what the others can do to catch up with this latest Leumi initiative, and then whether there is anything substantial left for Leumi to pull out of its hat.

BEZEK

Good service still on hold for subscribers

By GREER FAY CASHMAN

Jerusalem Post Reporter

According to the telephone directory guide, overseas calls are cheaper if you dial direct. But State Comptroller discovered that this isn't always so.

Subscribers connected to a digital computerized exchange were charged between 5.9 per cent and 8.7 per cent in excess of what their calls should have cost. It turns out the wrong information was entered into

the computer's cost-calculating table, and it took a long time for the error to be spotted because Bezek did not obey the meter-monitoring regulations. Customers who were overcharged were eventually reimbursed.

The meter was supposed to be checked twice a year, but Bezek was lax about the inspection, the comptroller found. And, in general, telephone maintenance and repairs fall short of the mark, mainly because

manpower has been diverted from maintenance services to the expansion of the telephone network.

In 1984/85 there were 159 central telephone exchanges of which 27 were digital. In 1985/86 the number of exchanges grew to 168 and the number of digital exchanges to 41. Even so, 93 per cent of telephone subscribers are still connected to analogue systems.

The increase in the number of exchanges has simultaneously re-

sulted in an increase in the number of telephone subscribers, but there are still insufficient telephone lines.

Overloaded lines, which receive in excess of 1,600 calls per week, emit a busy signal to most of the callers. In fact less than 36 per cent of the calls make contact, the comptroller says.

The general conclusion, following a 1985/86 survey, was that the dominant factor contributing to poor service was the inability of callers to reach the subscribers of the numbers they were calling. In 21.9 per cent of cases, the number is engaged. Another 11.6 per cent of numbers register a ringing signal to the caller, but the subscriber's phone does not ring, thus no connection is made. The total percentage of calls that can be categorized as unsuccessful is 33.5 per cent, compared with the generally accepted ratio throughout the world which is 25 per cent, the comptroller says.

Eleven per cent of the "unsuccessful" calls can be attributed to faulty dialing, including crossed lines (2.7 per cent) where the blame rests with Bezek and not with the caller. In 3.3 per cent of cases of unsuccessful calls, the cause could not be identified.

The comptroller's survey was conducted in the Haifa region.

Sharir proposes jail for litterbugs

Minister of Justice Avraham Sharir has written to the Ministry of Interior suggesting that the punishment for people found guilty of littering be raised from a maximum fine of NIS 3,000 to a jail term.

No August holiday for licensing office

The Ministry of Transport has announced that the Licensing Offices will not shut down in August this year, as was done in the past to enable employees to take their annual leave at one time. (Tm)

After years of stagnant sales

Freshwater fish makes a comeback

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. - Growing consumer demand for cheaper and leaner foods has put the fishbreeding business back on its flippers, after years of stagnation and retreat.

In the first six months of the year sales of pond fish were up by a respectable 13 per cent from the first half of 1986, to 6,250 tons. "And the trend looks like it's continuing," Shlomo Niegro, secretary of the Fish Breeders Union, told *The Jerusalem Post*.

Live carps are still leading the field with 3,700 tons, but the lean and fatless St. Peter's fish (*amnon*) are steadily catching up with 1,800 tons sold. Gyré mullets accounted for another 300 tons and the remainder was made up by trout and silver carp.

Niegro attributes St. Peter's success to changes in eating habits, with less meat being consumed and the ubiquitous dieters seeking the fatless and healthy live protein that these fish provide.

Carp is relatively fat, but it re-

mains attractive because of its low

price - government controlled at NIS 4.50 per kilogramme at the retail level. The other pond fish are not price controlled and swim with the market, keeping the breeders' accounts balanced.

Niegro says the increased demand created a temporary shortage in the spring, but this had been overcome now and, except for grey mullet, demand is being met. Even mullet will be plentiful again starting in August, when the kibbutzim, which breed large quantities of them in the rainwater reservoirs they have dug,

start emptying them to irrigate their fields. The reservoirs are thus doubly exploited, to save water and earn on the fish.

First half sales included 270 tons of carp and St. Peter's exported to Western Europe and the U.S., air-freighted fresh on ice. However, rising local demand has priced the exports off the market, and the union is "determined to keep the exports going and meet our commitments," says Niegro. The union has imposed a 5 per cent levy on breeders of St. Peter's fish to subsidize exports, he says.

CROSSWORD

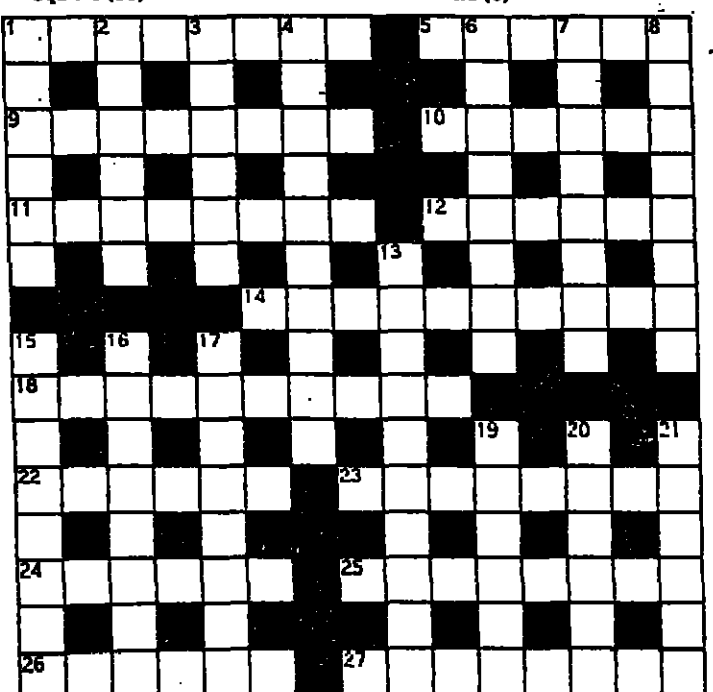
ACROSS

- 1 Digs for money in the US (8)
- 5 Vegetarian dishes for young Nazi storm-troopers? (6)
- 9 Balanced sort of diet that comes rather late in the day (8)
- 10 Battered revolutionary with a couple of thousand tucked away (6)
- 11 Complete lack of opportunity for faultless batting? (2,6)
- 12 A standard author with no French following (6)
- 14 Mountain resorts in which V.I.P.s predominate? (4,6)
- 18 The maximum length of a set square (10)

DOWN

- 22 Fish about in the inside of one's pocket, maybe (6)
- 23 Invaluable servant one would be lucky to find (8)
- 24 The places it links come under constant pressure (6)
- 25 But it isn't a terrible muddle in York! (8)
- 26 Gaudy hags cavorting round Rhode Island (6)
- 27 French-speaking writer from Shetland (8)

- 1 Ships built in Britain for a New York borough (8)
- 2 Fine sort of race in which to find me (6)



3 Small monkey with an old master (8)

- 4 Introduces various price cuts (10)
- 6 A talented artist rings a bell for her (8)
- 7 New Year gifts whose days are numbered (8)
- 8 Versatile danseuse of African nationality (8)
- 13 Quest's *quella* rendered in English? (4,2,4)
- 15 He'll make a song about artillery fire (8)
- 16 Free admission? (4,4)
- 17 Antoine's inordinately privileged pupils (8)
- 19 French city packed with Marines for the opera (6)
- 20 A Muslim who is lawfully employed (6)
- 21 A container ship, possibly (6)

Yesterday's Solution

ACROSS: 1 Keystone, 7 Copse, 8 Available, 9 Elf, 10 Kind, 11 Closed, 13 Sedate, 14 Travel, 17 Regret, 18 Agony, 20 Cue, 22 Elaborate, 23 Eager, 24 Frighten, DOWN: 1 Knack, 2 Yearned, 3 Tell, 4 Noble, 5 Speed, 6 Gracie, 7 Censure, 12 Stagger, 13 Succeed, 15 Vagrant, 16 Repair, 17 Reign, 19 Green, 21 Song.

QUICK SOLUTION
ACROSS: 1 Keystone, 7 Copse, 8 Available, 9 Elf, 10 Kind, 11 Closed, 13 Sedate, 14 Travel, 17 Regret, 18 Agony, 20 Cue, 22 Elaborate, 23 Eager, 24 Frighten, DOWN: 1 Knack, 2 Yearned, 3 Tell, 4 Noble, 5 Speed, 6 Gracie, 7 Censure, 12 Stagger, 13 Succeed, 15 Vagrant, 16 Repair, 17 Reign, 19 Green, 21 Song.

QUICK CROSSWORD

ACROSS

- 1 Citrus fruit
- 4 Whinnied
- 8 Sums
- 9 God of the underworld
- 10 Sluggish
- 11 Baby's outfit
- 13 Portent
- 15 Italian brandy
- 17 Pine leaf
- 20 Cicatrice
- 22 High churchman
- 24 Excessive
- 26 Frighten
- 27 Three-pronged spear
- 28 Playhouse
- 29 Northern sea-duck

DOWN

- 1 Departing
- 2 Elk
- 3 Uninterrupted (3-4)
- 4 Scuggle
- 5 Express indirectly
- 6 Visited by ghosts
- 7 Idler
- 12 Girl's name
- 14 Pig food
- 16 Mean
- 18 Learned
- 19 Vener
- 21 Middle
- 22 Braided tress
- 23 Confess
- 25 Great fear

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Magen David Adom

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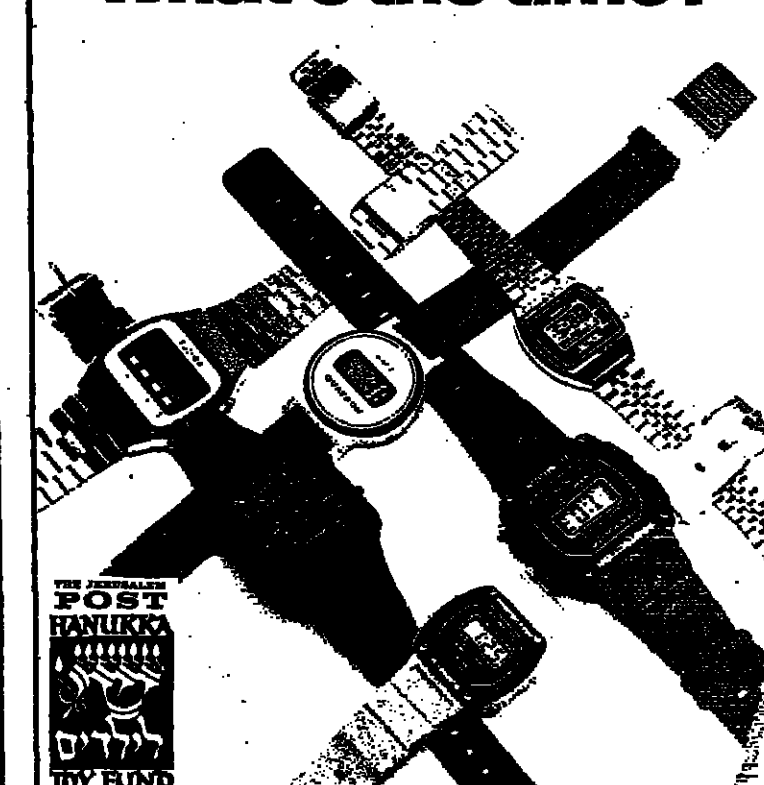
Ashdod 61332 Jerusalem *523133 Ashkelon 23933 Kiron 344442 Bat Yam *521111 Kiryat Shmona *94242 Be'er Sheva 72333 Netanya *23233 Carmiel *988555 Netanya *23333 Dan Region *781111 Petah Tikva *923111 Eilat 72333 Rehovot *451333 Hadera 322333 Rishon LeZion 94233 Haifa 30232 Safed 30232 Hatzor 536333 Tel Aviv *540111 Holon 803133 Tiberias *780111

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'Paz wants to be privatized'

The state-owned Paz Oil Co. should be sold off to private investors because it will find it difficult to operate in the new, more competitive energy market taking shape after deregulation goes into effect next month, Managing Director Arye Levy told a Jerusalem press conference yesterday.

At a ceremony in the capital's Gilo neighbourhood, where Paz opened its 200th service station, Levy also said that petrol sales had grown 16 per cent in the first half of the year from a year earlier to 280,000 litres a month. Paz accounts for about 42 per cent of the Israeli petrol market.

Paz is one of the big three fuel companies that have bitterly fought Energy Minister Moshe Shahal's plan to break their monopoly by allowing big institutional consumers to buy their own petroleum on international markets and the big three to import their own fuel, set prices and sell to whom they choose, even to customers abroad.

The other two petroleum companies are owned by private interests, but Paz is 75 per cent state-owned. The government put out a tender to sell Paz three years ago, but did nothing after the bids came in. At that time it was estimated to have a market value of \$100 million to \$150m., largely because of its low profitability.

The company is still on the government's list of concerns targeted for privatization.

At yesterday's press conference chairman David Hago'el said the Paz Industries unit would be dedicating in coming weeks a \$1.5m. plant in Haifa for the manufacture of solvents. He said the plant would supply

all the needs of the domestic market. "As Paz Industries grows so has its line of products and the international activities of the company," he said. "It is turning into an exporter of petroleum products such as lubricating oils to companies in Europe, the Far East, North America and Africa."

Paz's expansion includes cooperative ventures with local companies as well, he said.

In recalling the work entailed in constructing the \$300,000 service station in Gilo, the company had some unkind words for the authorities. In a statement, Paz noted that it took 12 years to get permission to build the station because the company was required to deal with 14 different authorities to get approval. (Itm)

Tax data point to sagging economy

By PINHAS LANDAU
Post Finance Reporter

Reports that the economy's rapid growth is slowing down received support from Treasury statistics showing value-added tax revenues fell in June, while import taxes held steady.

A bumper month for income tax collections, however, pushed total government revenues up in real terms.

The government took a total of NIS 1.66 billion in revenues in June, almost 7 per cent up in real terms from June 1986, despite the lower direct tax rates put into operation this year. For the April-June quarter as a whole, revenues totalled NIS 4.8b., a rise of 1.5 per cent in real terms, according to Treasury figures.

June's VAT figure of NIS 325 million was affected by two factors, according to the Treasury. One was the re-introduction of bimonthly collection from small businesses, which deferred some payments to July. The other was a noticeable decline in consumption in May, which seems to have continued in June as well, according to reports from retail chains.

However, total VAT receipts for the second quarter, at NIS 109m. were 2 per cent up in real terms from the same period of 1986.

Other local purchase taxes also declined in real terms in June, again reflecting lower consumption in May, while the take from travel tax

soared, as the summer vacation season warmed up. However, relatively little money came in from the 15 per cent surcharge on foreign currency purchases.

It is generally assumed that the public is purchasing its foreign currency requirements on the black market, and thereby avoiding paying the surcharge.

The big hit of June was for the income tax department. Revenues from income tax jumped by a real rate of 3.6 per cent to NIS 945m., despite lower corporate tax, lower income tax on individuals, and a reduction in employment tax from 7 per cent to 4 per cent. The reasons given for the increase were the extra efforts in collecting income tax from dodgers and delayers, and the fact that real wages have risen over the last 12 months. The quarterly income tax collection total, of NIS 2552b., was almost 1 per cent lower than the 1986 second quarter, suggesting that of the two reasons given for the rise in June, the former was the dominant one.

Import tax revenues remained roughly stable in real estate terms, at least compared with their level in recent months. Compared with the same period last year, June's figures were up. Some imports of consumer durable items showed a decline in June, such as automobiles, washing machines and dishwashers, but refrigerators and videotape recorders continued to rise.

Cannon is bearish on future

By TOM TUGEND

LOS ANGELES. - Cannon Group "can give no assurance" that any of the 63 films on its 1987-88 production schedule, which are uncompleted or unreleased at this time, will be finished or released during the year.

In its long overdue 1986 report to the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), the independent film company also admitted that it may not be able to continue operations, unless it can immediately raise adequate working capital.

Cannon's Israeli-born founders

Menahem Golan and Yoram Globus have been struggling with mounting debt problems and a formal SEC investigation for many months. Neither man was available for comment.

In the report to SEC, Cannon confirmed an expected \$60.4 million loss for 1986 and predicted a first quarter 1987 loss of undisclosed size. The company's stock, which last year stood as high as \$45.50 per share, was down to \$3.60 in late trading yesterday, dropping 75 cents from Thursday.

Areas bank to open 2 branches

Post Economic Staff

Cairo-Amman Bank, the only Arab bank operating in the territories, will add two more branches this month to complement the Nablus office it opened last year, the Civil Administration said yesterday.

The new branches will be in Hebron and Ramallah, and Reuters reported yesterday, additional offices will be opened before the end of the year, one of them in Jenin.

Jawdat Shasha, general manager of the Amman-based bank, is reportedly in the territories scouting out possible sites for the new branches.

The opening of the Nablus office last year, after delays, was aimed at improving the local economy as well as bolstering ties between the local population and the Jordanian government. King Hussein's government holds a 10 per cent stake in the bank but most of the shares are in the hands of Jordanian citizens.

TIPS. - China is to reintroduce tipping, long outlawed as unsocialist, as part of a drive to improve standards of service in the tourist trade, the People's Daily said yesterday.

U.S. seeks to end farm subsidies

GENEVA (Reuters). - The U.S. tabled sweeping proposals yesterday for reforming world agricultural trade, calling for an end to all government subsidies within 10 years. The plan aims to end major producing countries to reduce subsidies jointly, thereby easing inevitable political problems.

It was presented at the start of talks on agriculture under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, or GATT.

In Washington, administration officials said the offer was the most sweeping farm proposal ever tabled by the U.S. in international negotia-

tions. They said it was designed to reverse the global trend towards government subsidies which has thrown world commodity markets into chaos.

President Reagan said in a statement, "The heart of our proposal is the elimination, over a 10-year period, of all export subsidies, all barriers to each other's markets (including tariffs and quotas) and all domestic subsidies affecting trade."

GATT nations have embarked on four years of negotiations on a wide range of trade issues known as the Uruguay round.

COALITION

(Continued from Page One)

controversy than on political crises of a normal kind.

Two liberal MKs in the Likud, Sarah Doron and Uriel Lyne, are expected not to support the two measures on conversions, despite the Likud faction whip's instructions to do so.

Rafael Eitan (Tehiya) said he would not vote for the two conversion proposals. Meir Kahane (Kach) who has been barred from appearing in the plenum for five sessions, is expected today to appeal against the bar; otherwise he would be unable to vote for conversion proposals. Meir Wilner (DFPE) is so far away from Israel, in Peking, that he will not even try to get back by tomorrow to vote against all three measures.

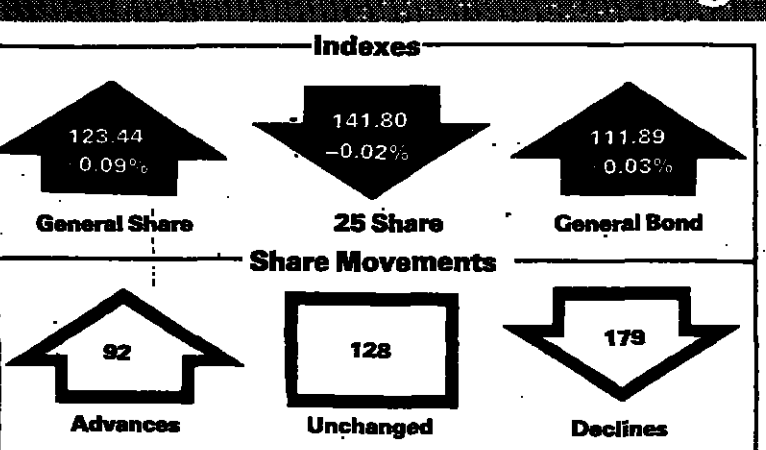
The Alignment has not said in so many words that it will walk out of the coalition if the Likud insists on the three proposals coming up. Instead, it is trying to put the ball into the Likud's court.

Meanwhile, Mapam and the Citizens Rights Movement yesterday issued a joint warning to the Alignment, that if its members did anything at all to enable the legislation on conversions to get through the plenum, by voting, abstaining or absenting themselves, they would not collaborate in the Alignment's bid to dissolve the Knesset and hold early elections.

"The Alignment should figure out the arithmetic involved in the support of four Shas faction MKs, as against the opposition of 10 Mapam and CRM members," the two factions said in their statement.

"The Alignment should not try and compete with the Likud to carry favour with Shas and the Orthodox, fanatical coercion which it symbolizes," the two factions warned the Alignment.

Tel Aviv Stock Exchange



LAVI

(Continued from Page One)

additional U.S. financial aid. "I am extremely doubtful about any possibility of further allocations. The present sums are already so large that there's no point in deluding ourselves." There is also a definite limit to how much the government can expect to raise from private contributions, Peres said.

Meanwhile aides to Prime Minister Shamir are awaiting the IAI's proposals and if they seem viable, the Prime Minister will try and muster the cabinet's support.

A well-placed government source told The Jerusalem Post the IAI was given an idea of what it should strive for and was left on its own to come up with proposals. "The assumption is that the IAI knows best where it can cut costs," he explained.

The ideas the aircraft manufacturer presented yesterday call for some savings in the production, changes in

the timetable for delivering planes, reducing the number of spare parts and plans for future development.

These were just "ideas" and not a "comprehensive plan" and it was not clear how much could be saved if they are to be implemented. Officials burnt by previous over-optimistic predictions and subsequently scolded in the State Comptroller's last report are likely to scrutinize these ideas very carefully.

An IAI spokeswoman yesterday noted that 1,280 workers were fired in the last fiscal year and some 1,000 more are to leave by next March 31. To further cut costs, the 70 senior managers, including the deputy director general, have taken a 10 per cent cut in their pay. Cuts have also been planned in outlays for electricity, air conditioning, investments, and research-and-development, she said.

SHARES

(Continued from Page One)

ing a fall in the value of the dollar, not to redeem them in October.

The conditions offered by the Treasury will convert the hitherto frozen banks' shares into a liquid asset from November 1 onwards, Drori said.

banks would offer the public in October and November special savings-schemes designed to absorb the money from the banks' shares redeemed despite the new improved conditions. But the schemes will be open to the general public, and not only to the holders of banks' shares, he said.

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Selected Prices

Name	Price	Volume	% change
Commercial Banks			
Bank Leumi	21200	6	-
Bank Hapoalim	1815	717	-4.0
Bank Mizrahi	12003	27	-0.3
Bank Leumi	1896	1820	-1.1
Commercial Banks			
Bank Leumi	21200	6	-
Bank Hapoalim	1815	717	-4.0
Bank Mizrahi	12003	27	-0.3
Bank Leumi	1896	1820	-1.1
Commercial Banks			
Bank Leumi	21200	6	-
Bank Hapoalim	1815	717	-4.0
Bank Mizrahi	12003	27	-0.3
Bank Leumi	1896	1820	-1.1

Statistics

General Share (incl. arg.)	131.20	-0.48%
Non-arg.	184.35	-0.01%
Arrangement Banks	118.51	-0.21%
Mortgage Banks	135.51	-0.04%
Financial Inst.	114.31	-0.85%
Insurance	101.43	-1.23%
Commerce & Services	124.38	-0.28%
Real Estate & Agric.	117.41	-0.02%
Industries	131.55	-0.34%
Food & Tobacco	117.82	-0.17%
Textiles	125.04	-0.04%
Metals	122.75	-0.16%
Chemicals	138.27	+0.34%
Electronics	146.83	-1.11%
Industrial Invest.	146.72	-0.81%
Investment Cos.	164.08	+0.67%

Bond Indices

Index-linked Bonds	110.97	-0.02%
Fully linked	112.35	-0.01%
Partially linked	108.77	-0.08%
Foreign Currency	117.42	+0.44%
FC denominated	113.08	+0.19%
Mixed 2-5 yrs	118.28	+0.58%
Mixed 5-7 yrs	103.47	+0.01%
Short-term 0-2 yrs	111.57	-0.04%
Medium-term 2-5 yrs	114.21	+0.13%
Long-term 7+ yrs	115.98	+0.19%

Turnovers

Total Shares	NIS 12,875,400
Non-arg.	NIS 10,157,400
Arrangement	NIS 2,708,000
Bonds	NIS 5,721,500
Treasury Bills	NIS 15,355,100

Share Movements

Advances	92	(242)
Advances of which 5%+	5	(50)
Advances of which 5%+	175	(58)
Advances of which 5%+	21	(8)
Advances of which 5%+	35	(11)

Bond Market Trends

Index-linked:	Mixed to 2%
Fully linked:	Mixed to 2%
Partially linked:	Mixed to 2%
Foreign Currency:	Falls to 3%
FC denominated:	Rises to 1.5%
Mixed 2-5 yrs:	Mixed to 1%
Mixed 5-7 yrs:	Mixed to 1%
Short-term 0-2 yrs:	15.45-17.1%

Arrangement Yields

IDB ord.	12.25%
Union 0.1	11.85%
Discount A	12.54%
Mizrahi R.	12.62%
Hapoalim R.	12.55%
General A	11.47%
Leumi R.	12.58%
Fin. Trade 1	11.86%

25 Shares

Name	Price	Volume	% change
First Internet	6655	300	+1.26
Hebrew R.	312	3000	+0.25
Cial Trading	396	18200	-1.26
Supersol A	12439	60	+0.05
Supersol B	8738	80	+0.75
Delek 1	267	17640	+2.4
Delek 2	1073	9800	-1.00
Prop. & Building	3035	60	+0.50
ILDC	65206	120	-1.25
Cial R Estate	633	22000	-0.75
Elbit	18723	140	+0.50
Poligat B	1135	2450	-1.25
Elbit	508763	21	-
Elron	389097	8	+0.25
Teva	14044	1800	+1.50
Dead Sea	2645	2420	+0.25
Petrochem	650	18000	-2.75
APIM	375880	19	-0.5
Central Trade	11201	600	-2.00
Cial Industries	243	132000	-1.00
IDB Develop.	9237	1380	-
Elron	4888	2210	-0.75
Discount Invest	2515	4850	-1.50
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Africa 1.0	40000	362	-
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Delek 1	1135	24	+0.25
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Delek 3	389087	120	+0.25
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Delek 6	650	180	+0.25
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Delek 9	243	13200	+0.25
Delek 10	9257	13	+0.25
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Delek 14	1718	128	+0.25

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It smells but who cares?

IT IS not the least of democracy's graces that it bars absolutism, and that by allowing for the rotation of parties at the state helm it tends to minimize the incidence of corruption, or so it is believed.

A little over a decade ago the party that had dominated Israel's political life since the establishment of the state, and the Yishuv's for decades earlier, was swept out of office because a large enough constituency was dismayed by the evidence of moral rot that touched it. The general expectation was that the party's successor would prove, if not exactly clean as a hound's tooth, at least reasonably free of corruption for a reasonably long period of time.

It didn't. What did the Likud in, if nothing else, morally speaking, was what Golda Meir, as Labour premier, dreaded and would not permit: the opening up of the West Bank for private land purchasing by Israelis. But even the shrewd Golda could not have foretold that the party which was to raise the floodgates of land speculation in the hallowed name of the "Redemption of the Land" would itself, as a result, befoul itself.

This is precisely what has happened, as the verdict of the Tel Aviv District Court in the case of land dealer Shmuel Einav makes abundantly clear.

In handing down his judgment, on Sunday, Judge Eliahu Matza was careful to tread on the safest legal ground, and to treat the politicians involved with velvet gloves. He cleared Mr. Einav, for lack of sufficient evidence, of charges that he had bribed Likud officials during the 1984 election campaign in order to secure land permits and building licences in the West Bank. He did, however, find the defendant guilty of serving as a go-between for land dealer Yitzhak Yanai in bribing Avi Tsur, an aide to the then deputy agricultural minister Michael Dekel.

A governmental service that should have been rendered to Mr. Yanai as a matter of course, had been made conditional by Mr. Tsur on a contribution to the Likud's election campaign kitty. Open and explicit attempts at raising funds for the Likud from West Bank dealers, the judge observed with unqualified disapproval, had been made in Mr. Dekel's office.

An election meeting had also been held in the Prime Minister's office between the then premier, Yitzhak Shamir, and a group of land dealers, including Mr. Yaniv. Judge Matza found nothing to link Mr. Shamir with the actual solicitation of contributions for the Likud, nor even the deliberate exploitation of the prestige of the Prime Minister's Office for the purpose. Even so, it was his opinion that, "in principle, it isn't proper to get together a group of voters in government offices, even for the purpose of explaining policy."

Truer words were never said. And yet, with respect, it is difficult to discover any more cogent reason for choosing the Prime Minister's Office as the venue for that ostensibly vote-getting conclave than the desire to impress on the assembled land dealers that the incumbent Likud premier might take notice of who among them failed to help re-elect the Likud to power.

Now if this was not rank corruption, then the word must have lost all relevant meaning.

Unfortunately, Judge Matza's verdict may encourage Likud politicians to believe that anything goes in this country today as long as it does not constitute a blatant violation of the law. And, given the apparent indifference of the public, including even most of the Likud's political opponents, to such corruption of the democratic process, it is very likely that the Likud's practice will soon harden into an established norm.

Message from Netivot

MOST CITIZENS of Israel will probably agree that, in a free country, censorship can only be tolerated as a rare and absolutely necessary exception to the general rule. But while the scope and severity of censorship on the national level has in fact been shrinking in this country over the past decades, on the local level it has lately been growing by leaps and bounds, fuelled by partisan effort, with hardly anything being done to keep it in check.

The little development town of Netivot in the Negev is a case in point.

Netivot has never been known as anything like a citadel of enlightenment. With the crowd-drawing grave of Baba Sali, the professional miracle worker, Netivot has in fact been masked more by retardation than by development. But, though largely unobserved, Netivot has never cast itself in the role of an offshoot of Bnei Brak - from whose hardi precincts the last "secular" newsdealer has recently been chased out.

Now, alas, Netivot is moving - unless turned right again - in that fundamentalist direction.

Non-Orthodox users of the Netivot municipal library have lately been mystified by the absence from the racks of numbers of runaway bestsellers from the catalogue, the obvious ripping out of whole pages from books available for lending, as well as by the scissoring away of pictures and articles from newspapers with nationwide distribution which are displayed in the library. Those library users made their complaints public, and the mystery was promptly solved.

The censoring has been the work of a local Mrs. Grundy in the person of the chief librarian, Dan Yadin Horowitz, backed by a holier-than-thou band of local Savonarolas described by Mr. Horowitz as "community members with high moral standards who do not want others to be exposed to abomination."

By abomination, of course, these stalwarts of Orthodoxy mean anything that offends against their sense of religious propriety. In self-enclosed communities, entry to which is explicitly made conditional on conformity to certain doctrinal beliefs, such home-made censorship may be tolerated as reflecting a national pluralism. But when it is imposed in an open community, even by a majority seeking to morally "discipline" a minority, such censorship is itself the worst abomination.

Netivot is a faraway, sleepy Negev town. But what took place there is of wide national importance. It suggests how well advanced the creeping fundamentalist takeover of Israel already is. The middle ages, as the poet Zalman Shneour wrote, in a rather different context, are drawing near.

POSTSCRIPTS

WESTERN Europe is gradually losing its cultural heritage to thieves, experts attending a meeting of the Council of Europe said recently.

Cases of stolen national art reported to Interpol, the international criminal police organization, had more than quadrupled in 20 years, the experts told a meeting on the art trade organized by the 21-nation Council of Europe.

In 1965, Interpol received 58 art theft reports. In 1986, it had 255, of which 141 came from Italy.

Emilio Napolitano, head of the department of the Italian police, said stolen items are often "quarantined" before being recycled. "During this period, the thieves make every effort to ensure that the stolen objects will not be recognized," he said.

The frame of a painting is changed to alter the size of a picture. If it was a triptych, the three parts are separated and framed separately for sale, he said.

A large canvas may even be cut into two or three smaller pictures, he said.

PEOPLE who have lived through the terrible destruction of the Jews in Europe during the 1940s say that those who were not there can have no idea of what took place. After reading Martin Gilbert's shattering book *The Holocaust* (Fontana-Collins) I realize what they mean.

Is it not rather late, after the passage of nearly half a century, to make new discoveries about the genocide of our people? Well, war-crime trials are still going on. The German Klaus Barbie has just been sentenced in France. The case of the Ukrainian John Demjanjuk is being heard in Jerusalem. The terrible events with which the two men are associated take time to digest.

We have been busy till today recording the torment and apportioning the blame. We have pinpointed the responsibility of particular regimes and particular countries. Gilbert's book does the same. It tells of deeds perpetrated by different groups: German Nazis, Ukrainian collaborators, Latvian auxiliaries, Polish peasants, Iron Guards in Romania, Nyilas fascists in Hungary.

But the range of participants in this Hitler-sponsored feast of cruelty is so enormous that a new suspicion arises: could it be that the mass barbarism, which raged over the length and breadth of the Nazi empire, was not the province of the Germans and other selected ethnic groups alone?

The author's 950 pages of systematically collected facts (even allowing for the possibility that in some cases the testimony may derive from an overheated imagination) leads to the conviction that the malefactors are everybody, a whole continent, a cross-section of humanity. Intentionally or not *The Holocaust* shows with dreadful clarity what the human species can do once released from its moral codes and whipped into a frenzy by fanatics.

Revealed is a scenario that was not properly understood before. One tended to credit the plea that the killing was kept secret and that most people knew nothing about it.

They may not have known about the extermination programme in gas chambers but they knew that Jews were being picked off day by day, because it was going on all the time in the open. Far from concealing it, the Nazis thought it quite a diversion and wanted everybody to join in.

Slaughtering six million human beings is a long business (they had planned on killing 12 million, their estimate of the total, including those in Britain and the Soviet Union). Had the job been left to isolated concentration camps the grisly work could have lasted a decade or more. So in order to hasten things up the butchery was started straight away in every town and village, with Jews decimated wherever they could be found.

That did not happen in Western Europe, though brutalities of the crudest kind were

Feast of cruelty

David Krivine

performed in public, as if the population in each country was being deliberately coached in the pleasures of anti-Semitic violence. As soon as the German army crossed the frontier into Eastern Europe however, all pretence was dropped. Killings began in the houses, the streets, the town squares.

They were called "actions." They took place as soon as the German army arrived - in big cities like Kovno, Vilna, Riga, Minsk, Bialystok, Lvov, Lodz, Odessa, as in small places like Nowogrodek, Radom, Izbica-Kujawska, Zamosc, Teofilow (Volhynia), Baranowice (White Russia), Brailov (Ukraine), Novi Sad and Stari Becej (Yugoslavia) and innumerable other places one has never heard of. Says Gilbert: "No village was too remote, no Jewish community too small to be overlooked." Each underwent its own, separate agony.

Were the non-Jews really in the dark about all this? At Chortostok (Eastern Galicia) the Einsatzkommando killed 30 Jews and reported that another 110 were "slain by the population." At Butrimony 976 were executed. The Germans organized a "spectacle," placing benches on the execution site so that the Lithuanians should have a "good view."

At a distant forest near Wlodawa, 25 Jewish men, women and children had taken refuge in dug-outs. After several months 100 armed Ukrainian peasants from the vicinity appeared at the hide-out, forced them to leave, brought them back to the village, locked them in a barn, released them one by one and shot them as they came out.

In Hungarian fascist gangs, imprisoned by Admiral Horthy and released when the Germans took over, seized a large number of Jewish forced labourers, marched them onto the Margit and Chain bridges in the heart of Budapest, shot them and threw their bodies into the Danube.

Not only were the populations of Eastern Europe and the Balkans in the picture, the Germans themselves knew what was going on. When their broken armies were streaming back from the Eastern front in 1945, inmates of concentration camps were force-marched to other destinations through the very heart of Germany, and German civilians could see the bloodshed without let or hindrance.

One thousand women trudged westwards for 42 days from Neusalz on the Oder through German towns and villages, denied all food

and sometimes pelted with stones on the way. Only 200 reached their destination in Flossenbürg alive.

Another death-march got to Gardelegen (north of Magdeburg). The escorting troops together with the local police and Hitler Youth - a mass teenage organization - herded the group into a huge barn which they set on fire. Several thousand were burnt alive.

On the day of Hitler's death 2,775 Jews were marched from Reimsdorf near Weimar, to Theresienstadt in the Sudetenland. Only 500 made it, the rest perished en route. The whole of Central and Eastern Europe was one gigantic slaughterhouse, its roads and highways and town-squares and suburbs drenched in the blood of Jewish victims.

HITLER SUCCEEDED during those 12 infernal years not because he was settling the "Jewish problem" but because he had released the killer instinct.

In theory, Nazis were improving the composition of European society by eliminating an unwanted foreign element. In practice, the problem they were solving was a psychological one of their own. Hitler wanted to authorize, express and justify his followers' most bestial sadistic impulses. He used the Jews deliberately for that purpose.

Gilbert exposes how the man with the gun behaves when all moral restraints are lifted. The perpetration of atrocities was given official sanction by the German authorities. Overnight, conduct that can only be deemed pathological became normal and respectable. Guardians of the law were encouraged to inflict pain. If they responded eagerly, it is because they found it pleasurable.

The public must have derived some kind of excitement from the scene. They mostly cheered and never protested. A minority turned away with a shudder of distaste. They were not noticed in the crowd.

I quote from a U.S. investigation team: "A woman in the late stages of pregnancy was thrown down by an SS man who then stepped on her with his boots until birth was forced. In blood and pain the woman died wretchedly."

Only adults of working age had a chance of survival at selections. Hoping to save his two-year-old daughter, a man concealed her in his knapsack after giving her a sedative. But she woke up and cried. An enraged Ukrainian guard (states an eye-witness) "plunged his

bayonet several times into the knapsack" until it was "a blood-soaked rag."

The guards were looking for a chance to beat anybody to death, men, children, haggard old women. Any falling provided a pretext - collapsing from weariness during a march, buying a hunk of bread from a bystander. A man in Auschwitz found a scrap of clean cloth which he took into the wash-room as a towel. He was clubbed to death for it.

A man who escaped from Mauthausen and was recaptured was kicked to death. A British naval officer, a prisoner in the camp, describes the scene: "Alternately the SS man slogged his jaw and kicked his stomach, eight, nine, ten, eleven times, until a tremendous kick in the pit of the stomach brought blood gushing from the man's mouth."

These were not exceptional acts by crazy individuals, they were typical behaviour. Bashing babies' heads in or throwing them out of upper-story windows were commonplace. Perusing *The Holocaust* must leave the reader sick at heart. No animal on the globe, he cannot help concluding, is as bloodthirsty as the human animal. Mankind has busily built up elaborate cultural, legal and religious disciplines, and no wonder we need to restrain our own baser nature. When cultural bonds are loosened the results are always deplorable.

IS THE PICTURE entirely black? Not altogether. Some gentiles in Europe did help the Jews. They were few in number, but that was, at least in part, because they were risking their lives. Helping Jews was a capital offence.

Here is - to end on a more optimistic note - one such civilized story. It concerns a baby, two years old at the time, called Shachne Hiller. Before being deported from Cracow his parents left him with a non-Jewish couple named Jachowitz. They loved him, took him to church and wanted to have him baptized. Mrs. Jachowitz consulted with the parish priest, Karol Wojtyla.

The book goes on: "Wojtyla listened intently to the woman's story. When she had finished he asked: 'And what was the parents' wish when they entrusted their only child to you and your husband?' Mrs. Jachowitz then told him that Helen Hiller's last request had been that the child should be told of his Jewish origins and 'returned to his people' if his parents died."

"Hearing this, Wojtyla replied that he would not perform the baptismal ceremony. It would be unfair, he explained, to baptise Shachne while there was still hope that once the war was over his relatives might take him."

Little Shachne survived and was returned to his Jewish relatives in the U.S. Karol Wojtyla rose to the supreme post in the Catholic church. He is the present pope, John Paul II.

The writer is a member of the editorial staff of The Jerusalem Post.

Israel and Africa: talking a universal language

Shmuel Penchas

"THE TIME has come for serious rethinking about Israel's future aid policies in Africa," concluded Benny Morris in his thoughtful survey of "The Use And Misuse Of Aid In Africa" (*Jerusalem Post*, June 26, 1987).

Morris's focus, however, is on misuse of Israel's aid (bolstering undemocratic regimes). He neglects the uses - our agricultural and medical help. In fact, he touches on use only cursorily. The Israeli eye doctor whom he met in Monrovia is dismissed with the comment that he is "apparently performing miracles of surgery in the bush: the sight of hundreds is being saved."

In making his point - criticizing Israel for its aid to African dictators - Morris distorts the larger picture. He has turned all of Israel's African aid into a stick with which to beat the government. To change the metaphor: he throws out the baby with the bathwater. The baby, here, is relief of suffering and saving human life - factors constituting mankind's most basic language and our best hope for ties with Africa.

I'd like to redress the balance of Morris's article by looking at Israel's medical aid to Africa - both what we have done, and the results we have reaped.

The story starts in 1959, when William Tubman, then president of Liberia, broke his spectacles. Liberia then had neither ophthalmologists nor opticians, and Tubman's choice was to wait three weeks for his glasses to reach him from London, or go to England himself and get them. Then a third option was suggested: ask nearby Israel for help.

The request reached Professor

Isaac Michaelson, then head of the Hadassah-Hebrew University's Ophthalmology Department. He went to Liberia, and examined the president's eyes and those of his family. At their invitation, he went on to survey eye disease and treatment countrywide.

Within a year, that survey led to the creation of a 30-bed eye hospital in Liberia's capital, Monrovia. Six Hadassah physicians got it started, while seven Liberian doctors and nurses trained at Hadassah in Jerusalem and ultimately replaced them.

This spontaneous response to Liberia's need set a pattern that was repeated in another 10 newly-independent African nations during the 1960s. With the Foreign Ministry and the World Health Organization, African governments invited us to help them meet their health needs.

During that decade, our ophthalmology department sent 34 physicians to Africa for periods of weeks to months to set up facilities. More important, we trained local physicians and nurses to replace them. Our guiding principle was and is training and education: helping develop facilities and systems, with a multiplier effect, to continue after we leave.

During the 1960s, 87 African nursing and medical students graduated from our three- and six-year degree programmes in Jerusalem. While this group of trained professionals is tiny measured against Africa's millions, their intervention was targeted and strategic. Through the hospital departments and mobile eye clinics we established with them, modern eye care reached an estimated 40 million people during the first de-

cade of this African outreach. Sight-restoring surgery is often simple and highly successful, and our programme had dramatic impact.

IN THE years following the 1973 Yom Kippur War, while African governments bowed to Arab pressure and severed diplomatic ties with Israel, our medical contacts quietly continued. African students went on training in Jerusalem. Correspondence, advice and exchange-visits continued between African graduates and Hadassah physicians. And we performed follow-up surveys of our aid and training.

The results were gratifying: These African graduates were heading medical departments and Health Ministry divisions in a dozen African nations by the 1970s; 90 per cent of our nursing graduates were doing the work for which we trained them; and two-thirds of them headed hospital wards, out-patient departments or operating theatres.

Successful as our help had been, however, it was time to change direction. Many African nations had opened their own medical schools, and no longer needed Hadassah for basic training. By the 1970s, our more appropriate contribution was at post-graduate level.

Again, our ophthalmology department led the way - this time with a hands-on teaching programme. Working alongside our own physicians in operating theatres, laboratories and outpatient eye clinics at

our Jerusalem hospitals, African ophthalmologists spend up to five years with us, specializing in advanced clinical and surgical techniques to take back home. Since 1974, doctors from Latin America, Asia and the Caribbean have joined the programme, too.

For nurses as for doctors, post-basic study is now the primary need. With the Health Ministry, we created six-month, post-graduate courses for foreign nurses at Hadassah's School of Nursing - in nursing administration, midwifery, ophthalmic and operating theatre nursing. In the past 16 years, 63 nurses from nine nations have graduated these courses.

While required standards are the same for foreign graduate students as our own, the curriculum differs. Foreign health-care professionals will not necessarily work in modern hospitals at home. They are also needed in outlying rural areas - and teaching is directed accordingly.

Today 20 African ophthalmologists, 30 public health graduates and 200 nurses trained at Hadassah in Jerusalem are active in the health services of Liberia, Tanzania, Rwanda, Malawi, Ethiopia, Lesotho and Nigeria. Many of the nurses still wear uniforms embossed with the Hadassah Medical Organization emblem, and it is not unusual to hear these African graduates discuss medical matters in Hebrew.

Meanwhile, we continue sending experts to Africa. Four Israeli eye doctors are currently running eye clinics in Malawi, Swaziland, Liberia and Kenya. An ear, nose and throat specialist recently left to establish a clinic in Liberia. Other specialties we have taken to Africa are hematology, anesthesiology, otomatology, parasitology and protozoology.

Contrary to Morris's charge that well-meant help often goes astray through the naïveté of the helper, we are there through the initial stages to ensure that targeted medical assistance does indeed reach its target.

OUR MOST recent project places a Hadassah administrator in Zaire for 30 months, supported by rotating teams of our nurses and physicians. This project differs in scope from what has gone before, but is governed by the same principles. With the governments of Zaire, Israel and the United States, Hadassah is establishing a modern 180-bed hospital in Zaire's capital, Kinshasa. It will have pediatric, obstetric and gynecology, surgery and internal

medicine departments, intensive care and X-ray units, diagnostic laboratories and operating theatres. Hadassah is to get the hospital, and train 157 local staffers to take it over by 1989.

When I was in Kinshasa last February for the hospital's formal dedication, I saw Chinese, Americans, Belgians and even Egyptians there to train Zairean troops. But the only doctors were Israelis. When Zaire needed help in developing its health-care infrastructure, it was to us that the country turned.

The whim of a late Liberian president brought Hadassah into Africa, but we have remained active there for the 28 years since because of a belief in the use of aid that is both pragmatic and ideological. Israel's first prime minister, David Ben-Gurion, expressed the pragmatic like this:

"What can Israel contribute to the new countries in Asia and Africa, and how? The simple and truthful answer is: By what she does for herself in her own country. [She is welcome abroad] not because she's powerful and great, rich and generous - but because the new states regard her as a suitable and instructive specimen of a country trying - with some success - to solve problems."

In Israel, we have acquired unique experience and developed unique methods, which belong to all mankind. Health-care and medical science transcend man-made chasms.

This large-scale aid programme that has been in smooth and silent operation for almost three decades, has doubtless helped pave the path for Israel's renewal of relations with Africa.

The writer of this article is the director-general of the Hadassah Medical Organization.

READERS' LETTERS

SEULAR HUMANISTIC JUDAISM

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, - We were sad to learn that Howard Horowitz of Freeport, N.Y., attended a "disappointing meeting" of "Jewish Secular-Humanists" in Israel which "degenerated into one big poker game" (letters - June 28). Unfortunately, place and date of the meeting were not given. We checked with all our groups: no meeting of this kind was held by any of them.

The character of our activities is more correctly represented by such recent occasions as a weekend conference at Shafayim on separation of state and religion, and a Shavnot seminar on the sources of Judaism and the secular Jew. Both were attended by hundreds of people from all over the country. Alas, no poker games were played. As a rule, we do not engage in such activities.

Mr. Horowitz writes that he attended a meeting of "Jewish Secular-Humanists" in Israel. Apart from our Israel Association for Secular-Humanistic Judaism, which is Zionist and supports tradition, there is in Israel a small group of "universal" Secular-Humanists. They reject Judaism and Zionism and speak about an Israeli culture common to Jews and Arabs rather than about upholding the Jewish tradition and culture. Maybe Mr. Horowitz attended a meeting of that group, and not of our association.

ZEV KATZ
Vice Chairperson,
Israel Association for
Secular-Humanistic Judaism
Jerusalem.

SELECTIVE SILENCE

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, - It does not cease to amaze me and disappoint me how, after a 2,000-year-track record for unblemished moral conduct, Orthodox religious authorities (of all strains) increasingly endorse reprehensible conduct of some West Bank secular, religious and politically religious movements.

Arguably, up until 1967, our Judaic tradition fortified us spiritually and physically with the knowledge and the faith that how we acted was rooted in unimpeachable moral righteousness. We were vindicated by a world that adopted and respected what inevitably became universal maxims. We were the benchmark for morality and ethics.

Today we are fast moving towards what may ultimately prove to be the darkest, most shameful period in our history. It is one thing for an increasing number of "agitators," including rabbis together with their blind sheep to go beyond the criminal point of no return and transgress not only against innocent Arabs (read human beings) as well as against the very fabric of our Jewish character - our innate sense of right and wrong, of justice and of tyranny. It is yet another for our spiritual leaders, vovai as they selectively are, to remain quiet, apologetic and indifferent to this assault upon our Jewish consciousness.

The overt and open madness is

JOSEPH BALADI
Caulfield, Australia.

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